THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,673—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
22nd June.	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	NYANZA†	7000	...	...
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June 1912
*Circassia...	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso.....	20th July "
*Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell.....	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia.....	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia...	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia ...	6388	G. Mitchell.....	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing, Date. Time, Route via.
Dwarka ... 1695 Thurs. 20th June 9 a.m.
Ibsam..... 2184 Friday 21st June † 6 a. m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 20th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS,

S. S. "Burma," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 19th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3353 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
17th June, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Sydney	4118	Gary	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien.....	6365	Costa.....	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle.....	26th Sept. 1912.
Nera.....	5538	X.....	24th Oct. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	...Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	...Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	...Rs. 630	528	270
Do. (Return)	...Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia 6,000		D. Maganzini...	15th July 1912.
Sardegna.....6,000		E. Viole.....	15th Aug. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from.....	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia.....	6,000	G. Belsito.....16th July 1912.	

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
98 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Adan (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 355,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY. GALLE. SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices ; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.
The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms ; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts ; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OUVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in
½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.
The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available
KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED,
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE
CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK
CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE
CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks
etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS.

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA
DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb tins at 10 As. and 1lb tins at Rs. 1-2

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD..
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand;
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" — "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° — 150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° — "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE Nos. 474 Up and 475 Down LEAVING MATHERAN at 16-10, and NERAL at 7-45 respectively, will cease to run on and after TUESDAY, the 18th June, 1912.

Weather permitting the Matheran Steam Tramway will remain OPEN until THURSDAY, the 20th June, 1912, when it will be CLOSED for the MONSOON, after arrival of 472 Up at Neral, on that day.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway,

Bombay, 15th June, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BOMANJI FRAMJI PATEL, and BAI RATANBAI, widow of RATANJI CURSETJI BHABHA, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, two of the administrators in Bombay, of the property and credits of BAI NAVAJBAI, widow of FRAMJI BOMANJI PATEL, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property, to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Modow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen (14) days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Mahim, on the East side of the Mahim Bazar Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13086 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 244, New No. 3918, Old Survey No. 2-218, and New Survey No. 3-1508, and bounded on the East by the property of Paul Domingos Fernand, on the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on the North by the cart called Mullowadee and partly by the property of Makand Gopal Angrae and partly by the property of Dr. Moreshwar Janardhan, and on the South by a public passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4835, 4836 and 4837, and Street Nos. 164-165 and 168, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Bai Navajbai Framji Patel and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 14th day of June 1912.

PESTONJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant at 2 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the central stores (Water Works Stores) Chinchpogly, a large lot of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. pipes, tubes, wrought iron scrap, cast iron scrap, dealwood cases, empty casks, empty ink bottles etc.

At the Victoria Garden.

One lot of wooden furniture, teakwood sloping cases and upright cases etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1912.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-25, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

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TO-NIGHT,
MAX LINDER
VERSUS
NICK WINTER.
AND OUR USUAL POPULAR PROGRAMME.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.

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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

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RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

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Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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in which is incorporated
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10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
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The Best Polish in the Market
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THE LOVE OF CHRYSANTHEMUM.
A Japanese Romance of Real Merit.
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Reserve Fund..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... " " 423,677,78
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Calcutta,	Shanghai.	Mexico.	
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RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

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Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

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DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

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HEAD OFFICE :
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S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

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CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
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CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

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A Lecture delivered
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LT.-COL COLLIE, I.M.S.
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MILKI RAM, RAI BAHADUR,
Offg. Chief Storekeeper,
North Western Railway, Lahore.
Dated Lahore, the 6th June 1912.

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Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

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SMALL MODERN FLAT three Rooms with Bath Room and usual offices. Lights and Fans. State locality and Rent to Box No. 72, "Bombay Gazette."

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POONA SEASON.—Beautiful BUNGALOWS TO BE LET. Also LANDS and BUNGALOWS FOR SALE. Apply,

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COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

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F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, cupboards, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Sons, Queen's Road.—

8 rolls of carriage rubber tyres.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.—

M-Bombay 1-3—3 cases coffin furniture and porcelain wreaths, &c., per S.S. "Circassia."

The property of a gentleman :—Old Chinaware, old India brass gods and other table ornaments, old carved blackwood furniture and other curios.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred Shigram.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.

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IMPORTANT TO TAILORS & OUTFITTERS & A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PUBLIC.

A valuable and expansive stock of West of England tweeds, homespuns, Venetian cloth, riding whipcords, overcoating, Barberry suitings, linings, Italians, buttons, etc., etc. Also outfitters goods, comprising Wolsey underwear in all weights, silk underwear, pure wool and sophyr pyjamas, shirts, boots, and shoes, a large stock of the latest hats and topees, silk and Cashmere socks, gaiters, fox patties, imitation jewellery, rug straps, holdalls, deck chairs and extensive range of latest quality shirtings, flannels, zephyrs, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, mufflers suite cases and fancy silver articles, all fresh and high class goods recently imported, entire fittings, plate glass, show cases, cloth shelves and stands, Dummys, a life size horse with men's Dummy figure (a magnificent model) suitable for harness maker's shop, English-made cloth stands, brass fittings and a multiplicity of effects; the property of Messrs. Stanley Humphrey's and Co. (who are closing the gentlemen's department owing to urgent extension to their costume show rooms). For sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th June and the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Waterloo Mansions, opposite Wellington Fountain, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

N. B.—A magnificent opportunity and goods will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

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Also the effects of the late Mr. William Pitt, such as I. S. B. B. L. Winchester repeating rifle, and I. D. B. B. L. 12 bore gun by A. Hollis & son, London, in leather case.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1912.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY*. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.
CALL OR WRITE :
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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

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CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 14.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£1-2 per cent. Consols	76 7-16		1-16
do. Rentes	93 3-4		unchgd
£1-2 do. Sterling Loan	91 1-2		unchgd
£1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 9-16		1-16
£Bar Silver in London Spot	28 5-16		unchgd
£ do. 2 months' hence	28 7-16		unchgd
£Bar Silver in New York	61 1-2		unchgd
£Exchange on London at Paris	25-24		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20-44 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4-87 1-4		unchgd
£Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
do. 3 months' sight	2 7-8	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight	2 7-8	1-16	
do. Trade Bills			
£Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-2	1-4	
£ do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2		unchgd

£Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

£Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £270,000
Bar Gold to Bombay £130,000
Sovereigns to Bombay ... £ 10,000
Silver to Shanghai.....£ 20,000
Silver to Colombo .....£ 3,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady—Good business done
Futures ... Firm.
Manchester ... Business moderate at hardening prices
Total Sales ... 14,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 "
Imports ... 10,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·63+·03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·46 +·08	6·47 +·08	6·46 +·08
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·39 +·08	6·34 +·07	6·32 +·06
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·32 +·07	6·32 +·07	6·32 +·06

New York Official Noon call July 11·47 Oct. 11·68.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·24; Oct 11·80.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 3,100
" Exports to Great Britain ... ...
" Exports to Continent ... 4,960
" Spot Cotton ...11·90+10

Futures—Month of July 11·48+10
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·69+13
} Advanced unfavourable weather reports and on favourable cables.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 1-8 unchgd
Futures month of July ... 12 31+20
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·62+14
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm

Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports 23,000
Do. exports to Great Britain 7,000
Do. do. to France & Continent... 24,000
Do. do. to Japan 6,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports 427,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports 180,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total actual Exports 9,000
do Forwarded 89,000
do Imports 51,000
do Stocks 1,161,000
Stock of Cotton in London 6,990

Liverpool, June 14.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ...Quiet only small business done
Tone Cloths ...Steady—Prices firm.
Weft American "54" ... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17
Tone—Yarn—Market steady.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 5-8
Twist "32" W T C ... 10
Twist "32" B ... 10 1-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 4 1-2
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 1-4
Twist "36" B ... 10 1-2
Twist "42" ... 11 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 20 5-8
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 3-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn 10 3-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool ... 5 7-8
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
Months ... ... June-July.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Fair Red Cocconada C. I. F. London ... d 4 22-32
Cocconada Ginned C I F London ... d 4 29-32
G. M. Westerns C I F London ... d 5 6-32

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 7-8—unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 1-2—unchgd
Do Months—June-July—London value
Tone—Steady

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Sanca Fe-61lbs. ... ... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month— ... May—Sellers—Firm
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No—Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 40 1-4 unchgd
Do Month ... May—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 55 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest Value
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 3 4—1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 66 9 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Steady
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers
COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 37-4-0 unchgd
June-July—Hull—Sellers
Cuban sugar crop is estimated at 1,850,000 tons.
Linseed Export from River Plate 53,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-2+1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 9 1-2 unchgd, June-July—Value—Steady
METALS—
Copper Brasiers ... £ 90 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 1-16—1 16
English best selected Copper.. £ 83
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ....
Bar Iron, Belgian No, 2 ordinary sizes F. O. S. Antwerp..... 5 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 12 2 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 11 3
FREIGHT—
Goals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d
SHEEP SKINS.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day strong.
Sheep skins Bombay Good 1-2 to 1d. higher.
" " " Ordinary 1d. higher.
" " Madras Primo.
" " " Medium 1d, higher.
" " " Ordinary unchanged.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 3+1 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug—Value.
Tone—Steady—Scarcely anything doing
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...11 11 1-2+3-4d
Months of Shipments ...August—Sellers.
Tone—Opened quiet. Closed steady
E A & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17 2 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... June-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Steady without activity.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Dull.
JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta ... 12 1 1-2—June—Value
Do. ...11 7 1-2—July—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... ...12-3—June—Value
Do. ...11-9—July.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ... ...13-3—June—Value
Do. ...12-9—July—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... ...13 4 1-2—June—Value
Do. 12 10 1-2—July—Value.
General Tone—Steady—Near positions easier. No business reported.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [15TH JUNE, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
68 Bars Silver.	Rs. 1,50,000	London	Indian Specie Bank
16 Bars Silver.	37,500	do	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	19	21,168
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	21	24,994

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...149
Shanghai "	...203 1-2
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened quiet at 96 5-8 for Cash and 96 1-2 for the Settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with only a small business passing. The uncertainty regarding the amount of the New Loan is checking operations.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 10 0
Settlement	...	" 96 8 0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 28 5-16 for ready and 28 7-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 61 1-2. Locally the markets has been steadier and prices for ready and forward close as under. Bar Gold is steady

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian "	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 71 15 0
1st Settlement	...	" 72 1 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 72 4 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 81 5 0
1st Settlement	...	" 81 7 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 81 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
There was a fairly sharp rise all round in the Home markets yesterday, but the July position was firmest in New Orleans. Weather reports are rather less favourable, and the trade demand continues good. The local market opened steadier, partly in sympathy with the advance at Home, and partly owing to the absence of rain. Prices for New Crop were quoted about Rs. 2 higher, good Broach being Rs. 303. There has not been much business doing but the tone of the market at the close is steadier. Except for "suttas" new crop rates are nominal.
For ready cotton the demand continues moderate, but prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 304	1-2 Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat ,,	303	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... ,,	298	" "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ,,	289	" "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... ,,	285	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ,,	270	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ,,	261	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... ,,	267	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ,,	254	" "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ,,	232	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns — ,,	258	"
Good M. G. Westerns ... ,,	268	"
Opening Tone ...	Dull	
Estimated Sales ...	... 6,000	
Total Imports ...	... 2,000	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·51 +·05	6·51 +·04	6·50 +·04	6·42 +·03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·37 +·03	6·35 +·03	6·35 +·03	6·35 +·03	6·35 +·03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steady.

We quote :—

Steady	...	Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.
September	...	" 12 10 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	...	" 11 6 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...	Rs. 8 11 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	" 8 10 0 B.T.
Yellow "	...	" 9 6 0 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 8 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Firmer. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs 13 0 0 B. T.
June-July	...	" 13 10 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 37 8 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready.	...	Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold	...	Rs. 42 0 0
Small	...	" 47 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. 7 11 6 R. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 7 0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	"	5 10 6 "
" " May 1913 ...	"	5 11 0 "

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	4,564 bales.
Wheat	...	...	15,157 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	15,991 "
Rapeseed	...	...	4,496 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	655 "
Poppyseed	...	...	141 "
Groundnuts	...	...	281 "
Castorseed	...	...	3,039 "
Rice	...	...	4,621 "
Myrabolams	...	...	3,916 "
Cottonseed	...	...	3,973 "
Mowraseed	...	...	80 "
Gram	...	...	4,139 "
Joowar	...	...	3,711 "
Maize	...	...	Nil

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,795
Bank of India	...	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	...	82
Indian Specie	...	...	66

MILLS.

David	...	...	440
Kohinoor	...	...	780
Maneckji Petit	...	...	2,650
New Great Eastern	...	...	235
Standard	...	...	1,355

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	165
Bombay E. S. & P. C. Preference	...	...	180
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	...	...	285
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	...	22
Tata Hydro E P S Co., Ord.	...	...	675
do do Preference	...	...	£121-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	...	...	66 3-4
Tapti Valley	...	...	522 1-2

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£1-2 per cent. Consols	76 7-16		unchgd
£ do. Rentes	93 3-4		unchgd
£1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	91 1-2		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities	64 9-16		unchgd
£Bar Silver in London	28 1-4		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	28 3-8		1-16
do. in New York	61 3-8		1-8
£Exchange on London at Paris	25-24		unchgd
do. at Berlin	20-45	1-2	
do. at New York	4-87 1-4		
£Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May.		
do. 3 months' sight	2 7-8	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight	3 3-8		
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8		unchgd
£Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-8		unchgd
£Interest 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2		unchgd

£Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

£Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Firm. Fair demand.
Spot ... Steady.
Futures ... 8,000 bales.
Total Sales ... 2,500 "
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 2,000 "
Imports ... 6·75 +12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10 3-16+3-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·53 +·07	6·54 +·07	6·54 +·06	6·45 +·06	6·40 +·05
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
6·38 +·06	6·38 +·06	6·38 +·05	6·38 +·06	

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 5,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year ... 700
Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000
Exports to Continent ... 3,000
Spot Cotton— 11·90 unchgd

Futures—Month of July. 11·42—05
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·65—04
} Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 12 1-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of July ... 12·37+06 a
Do. do. Oct ... 11·85+03 a
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.
a Received mutilated.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	15,150,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	191,000
East Indian do ...	153,000
American do ...	2,648,000
Other do ...	80,000
Total Sales	70,000
East Indian sales ...	700
Total Speculation ...	4,000
Do. Exportation ...	2,000
East Indian Export ...	Nil.
Do. Indian Stock ...	5,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	300
Do. Actual Exports ...	100
Do. Week's Imports ...	Nil.
Do. Speculation ...	Nil.
Americans Afloat ...	30,000
East Indian ...	7,000
Total afloat ...	47,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi Nominal
Do. Months— .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 7-8
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-2
Do. Month—June-July—London.—Value.
Tone—Steady
Australian Wheat unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 56
Do. Months— ... June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do Months ... .
Do Name of Ports. ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet
LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp Buyers
Tone—Steady
Linseed Calcutta ... ... 66-9d.
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Steady
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60 3-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
Linseed afloat 240,000
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-4-0 June-July—Hull—Sellers Quiet but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 9 1-2—June-July—Sellers—Steady.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C, and F, India double bags ... 16-3 Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ... June-Aug—Quiet but steady
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... neglected.
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 11 10 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—
Tone—Quiet
E A & C similar Crystals C & F India ... 17 2 1-4
Months of Shipments ...June-Aug—Sellers.
Mauritius Crystal C & F and Bombay ...Nominal.
Months of Shipments .....
Tone—Dull.
Java Sugar—Unchanged, quiet but steady.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton gramfed As. 5 per lb.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.
MUTTON, 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.
VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.
BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2½ per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.
FISH.
Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Ghoti from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 3 each.
Crabs from pies 6 to pies 9 each.
POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 1-4 each.
FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Grapes of Nagpore from As. 8 to As. 12 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Re. 1 1-4 per doz.
do. (Salem) from As. 12 to Rs. 2½ per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1½ per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Lettuces from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
French Beans from As. 1 1-4 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots As. 2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 6 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-2 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE.

The sixty-third ordinary general meeting of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd., was held on Monday at the chief office, St. Mildred's House, Poultry, under the presidency of Mr. Charles Augustin Hanson, the chairman.

The General Manager (Mr. James H. Scott) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the report of the directors was taken as read. It stated, inter alia, that during the year 1911 6,551 policies had been issued, assuring an amount of £2,249,059. The new premiums for the year amounted to £104,874. Proposals to the number of 851 for £340,878 had been declined. A sum of £111,102 had been received as purchase money for annuities. The income of the society for 1911 amounted to £1,468,28. The claims on life policies, with bonuses amounted to £511,172. The claim on endowments maturing by age or expiration of term amounted to £485,284. The rate of interest realised upon the life fund, less tax, was £4 4s. 1d. per cent. The assets now amounted to £10,505,564.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—I beg to propose the first resolution, which is "That the directors' and auditor's reports be approved and adopted." It is not my intention to make a long speech, and fortunately there is no occasion for anything in the nature of a long speech in submitting this proposal to you. The facts are very simple, and they are very clearly set forth in the report. The year has not been a very exciting one; it has been rather that humdrum, ordinary, stereotyped sort of year which almost invariably follows the distribution of the bonus year, when the tendency is rather to a reaction from the strenuous efforts of the bonus year and to a lesser activity on the part of the organisation generally—not an unnatural tendency—with results which are almost uniformly the same experienced by life offices the world over. There are exceptions to that rule but only such exceptions as prove the rule. That has been our experience this year, and if, therefore, our ratio of increase in the previous four or five years in premium income, in sums assured, and in total funds has not been quite maintained, it is not surprising, nor is it in the slightest degree disturbing. The totals are of a sufficient magnitude to justify gratification and satisfaction on the part of the board, on the part of the shareholders, and on the part of all who are interested in the prosperity and success of this great society.

There is one item to which I desire to call your special attention.

Messrs. Croft and Mody and Co. are the chief agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

There is one incident which has happened during the year to which I have already referred—that is that we decided last year after very mature consideration to extend our ramifications to the Dominion of Canada. That is a vast and growing field to which our attention had been directed for a long time but which we never seemed to be able to enter or take advantage of by reason of circumstances over which we had no control. Last summer, however, it was decided to explore the field very carefully and a visit for that purpose was made to Canada by myself accompanied by one of my colleagues Sir Reginald MacLeod, and also by the general manager, Mr. Scott. Upon an investigation of the situation we determined that the time was ripe and I am glad to say that we were successful in initiating an organisation which I believe will be of immense value in its results to this society. We secured the service of a local advisory committee composed of influential public men and of gentlemen also who have ripe knowledge and experience of life assurance in all its branches. We were also successful in securing the services of a manager, who came to us with an enviable reputation for capacity and integrity and with a lifelong experience of life assurance. He has thrown himself with enthusiasm and energy into the operations of the society, and I am glad to say that from Quebec on the East to the Pacific on the West we have now perfected a network of agencies of the results of whose efforts we are now beginning to realise the value, in the form of good, acceptable and, I hope, remunerative business.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Olympia s—315 cwts old metals, P A Kulkarni; 8 bales wool, 6 cwts horn, E Ebrahim.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Olympia s—15 casks skins, 21 bales skins manure, S J Mathews and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Olympia s—3,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
FOR DUNDEE.
Hermistan s—60,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus.
FOR HULL.
Castello s—4,875 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,090 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji 2,000 cwts cottonseed W Bacheor; 1,437 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Wellington s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 7,960 cwts barley 600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Bardistan s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 330 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Gorgistan s—4,004 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co
FOR HAMBURG.
Scharzfels—23 cwts animal guts, 1 case curios, Ad Meyer 2·5 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co; 55 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Poleevera s—254 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5 cwts raisins, T Canji and Co.
Devanha s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Devanha s—500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 66 bales twist, M M Essabhoy, 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Devanha s—29 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Devanha s—61 cwts Colombo roots, 1 1-4 cwts cardamoms, C. M Bhesania.
FOR OSAKA.
Devanha s—81 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN NURSE.

Miss Bertha Galloway, a European nurse, aged about twenty and attached to the St. George's Hospital, died on Saturday morning in the nurses' quarters under suspicious circumstances. Captain Richard Street, resident surgeon and Dr. A. B. D'Souza, Assistant Surgeon on duty who attended her, certified that death was due to "morphia poisoning."

An inquiry concerning her death was opened by the City Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. John Anson Minnitt said that the deceased was his sister-in-law. He saw her alive last about ten days ago in Church Gate Street. He did not know the cause of her death. He knew of no trouble. The deceased was a shy girl.

Dr. Alfred Baldwin D'Souza, Assistant Surgeon, said he was on duty on the morning of the 15th instant. About 6-40 a. m., he was urgently called by Nurse Jones to see the deceased in the nurses' quarters. On arrival he found her unconscious. The surface of her body was cold and clammy. Her breathing was stertorous; her pulse was imperceptible and her pupils contracted. In fact, she was dying. He immediately telephoned to the Resident-Surgeon, who came at once. She never rallied and died at 7-30 a. m. The probable cause of death was "morphia poisoning." He did not suspect any foul play.

Inspector A. J. Finan, examined, said that about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, he accompanied Superintendent Walker to the St. George's Hospital, where they interviewed Captain Steel, who informed them that Nurse Galloway had died under suspicious circumstances. The Lady Superintendent handed five letters to him. They were all sealed and stamped. He opened the letters and read the contents. They hinted at some trouble. The letters purported to be signed by the deceased. He then searched her room and found a bottle on the dressing-table. He did not know what its contents were.

Captain Richard Francis Steel, I. M. S., Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, said in answer to an urgent call over the telephone, he at once went to the nurses' quarters and found the deceased unconscious. There was no conclusive evidence as to whether the suspected poison had been swallowed or administered hypodermically. He had seen the deceased the day before and everyday for some time. She was perfectly healthy. He did not suspect foul play. He administered appropriate remedies and continued artificial respiration until her death, which occurred about three quarters of an hour after his arrival. At no time did she show any sign of consciousness.

Further enquiry was then adjourned.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

McGOWAN—BOWMAN—May 11, at St. Martin's Church, Solan, Punjab, by the Rev. H. A. Ellaby, Percival Bryan McGowan, son of the late P. S. McGowan, P. W. D., to Caroline Beryl Will, daughter of John Bowman, Esq (late of the Bank of Madras) of Elie, Scotland.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Teachers' Association address by Rev. J. Cameron, 6 p.m.
Harwood League Football Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. A. T. A. Railway, Cooperage.
B. V. R. Rifle Club, Annual meeting, 6-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Speculation is a business that must be studied as a speciality."—Henry Clews.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Framlington Court 2591 tons, Captain A Isac sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with ballast.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Mooltan 4834 tons, Captain R. L. Haddock, sailed on Saturday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Homayun 2154 tons, Captain T. L. Molony, sailed on Saturday for Jedah with a general cargo and 65 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and 88 passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali 2,550 tons, Captain Kasch, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Durban, May 27, with a general cargo and 96 passengers.

The Arab steamers Co's steamer Fares 737 tons, Captain H. W. Thomson sailed on Saturday for Basreh &c. with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Polcevera, 1345 tons Captain De Augusto sailed on Sunday for Hongkong with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itaura 3363 tons Captain P. Lyne, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Sutherland 2277 tons, Captain A Longstaff sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Umona 2588 tons Captain Rivers will sail to-day for Middlesbro and Hull with a general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident 2,086 tons Captain P. Bremer sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Braziliana, 2438 tons Captain Snowdon sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Lahore 4,471 tons Captain C. McFee, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Liverpool 25th May, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Oceana, 2,460 tons, Captain T. Christiasen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Cardiff, 17th May, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The A. Lloyd S. N. Company's steamer Semiramis 3,432 tons Captain A Belaffer, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Trieste, June 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Styliane Bebis, 2,214 tons, Captain E. Polawkrassas, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Marseilles, with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

Patric Stewart.....Comdr Townand .....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 15.

Abana .....2709 Routledge.....
Gymeric .....2598 Cusack.....G H Essaji
Harpagus .....3672 Johnson .....P M & Co
Hoseinee.....993 Richardson .....B and P S N Co
Jeanara.....2786 English .....W & A G & Co
Kastenturm .....3271 Maulin .....T M & Co
Lhasa.....950 Manley.....Kchi ..M M & Co
Malvang.....2862 Park .....T M & Co
Saifi.....565 Morin .....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Shahameer.....2023 Wheeler.....Bo H S N Co
Sealda.....3438 Johnson.....M M & Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Wardha .....2552 Raidock.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cargo.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Castello ...	2339	Jordon ...	Hull.....		J Finlay & Co
M Hermistan...	2327	Sam...	Dunkirk...	18-6...	T M & Co
N Umona ...	2388	Rivers ..	Middlesbro &c..	17-6.....	W & A G & Co
P Itaura	3362	Lyne...	Rangoon...	7-6...	M M & Co
Devanha...	4785	Hickey...	Shanghai...	19-6...	P & O S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barlistan...2500 Davies...Naples...19-6...M M & Co
2 Olympia.....3269 Kintard.....L'pool ...22-6 ... W & A Graham & Co
6 Gramsbargen .. Govt ....T Morrison & Co
7 Wellington ...3625 Evans .....Dunkirk ... 20-6.... W & A G & Co
8 Gorjistan ...2378 Paramor.....M M & Co
9 Schazfels .....3533 Stocker ...Hamburg....22-6.... W & A Graham & Co
12&13 India.....4199 Gordon....Aden ...22-6...P & O Co
15 Barala .....1893 Butler.....Burma .....19-6.... M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji.....547 Hussein...NF ...NF...Bo & S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus ..631 Strong...Repairing ...B P Trust

M W D D

City of Paris.....5919 Campbell.....Liverpool.... 25-6.....K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Somali.....	Kasch	Durban, May 27
	Owarka	Mason	Karachi, June 13
16	H M S Perseus ...	Talbot	Muscat, June 12
	City of Lahore ...	McFee	Liverpool, May
	Ocean	Christiansen..	Cardiff, May 1
	Dumra	Morrison.....	Basreh, &c
	Semiramis	Belaffer	Trieste, June 1
	Styliani Bebis.....	Polawkrassas	Marseilles, May 26

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Braziliana	Snowdon	Calcutta
	Homayun	Malony	Jedah
	Mooltan	Haddock	London
	City of Athens ...	Knaut	Liverpool
	Sardegna.....	Emilio.....	Genoa
	Australien	Costa	Noumea, &c.
	Framlington Court	Isaac	Karachi
	Paris	Thomson ...	Basreh, &c
	President	Bremer	Zanzibar, &c
16	Polcevera.....	Augusto	Hongkong
	Sutherland	Longstaff....	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Itaura, Lyne, for Rangoon.
" Umona, Rivers, for Hull, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Itaura, for London.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Gramsbergen, for Antwerp.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Berbera arrived at Antwerp in the evening of the 12th instant. The same Co's steamer Nigaristan, left Port Said on the evening of the 14th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow, homward bound arrived at Marseilles on Friday morning the 14th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, outward bound passed Suez on the 13th instant and is due to arrive here about daylight on the 24th instant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

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SAVINGS BANK.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 17th June, 1912.

THE TRADE OF THE CONGO.

THOSE who measure the progress and prosperity of a country by its commercial success, will long to embark on a large scale in the exploitation of the Congo. A writer in the *Times* hailing from Upper Kasai, a station that offers considerable facilities for judging of the resources of the region, reminds his readers that "absolute freedom of commerce is guaranteed to all nationalities, that there is unlimited right for every one to buy and sell a right 'without limit as to duration'—and that these rights remain unimpaired by Belgian annexation." The situation thus placing the Congo at the commercial command of any individual of any nation who can establish a trading agency there, is one that every other foreign colony does not offer. Impediments there, are, no doubt, and cases arise that give work for lawyers and courts, but the fact remains that freedom of commerce is, by treaty, allowed in the Congo. We are told that Stanley, with a keen eye to the opening up and future civilisation of the country, held that it could be best accomplished by following the beaten track made by genuine commerce. He urged this view on Chambers of Commerce in many cities in England, pointing to the Berlin treaty, then newly signed, as a guarantee for the success of the course he advocated. He foretold the decadence of the Congo in the event of its Government grasping at too much profit, and in this he may be considered more or less of a prophet, unless, indeed, he had "inside knowledge" of the extreme measures to be soon taken by the Belgian sovereign, measures that did not tend to the advantage of the Colony or to the credit of its European ruler. The Dutch, solid traders as they are, have already established the flag of the old "Dutch House" in more than one district on the main Congo. Portuguese firms send their agents every where, who prosecute their bartering far and wide, undisturbed by the rivalry of others or by such obstacles as the State can place in their way.

Barter is, and must long remain, the trading method in the Congo. There is little or no difficulty in the selection of articles for exchange. The natives love European goods; cotton and clothing, hardware and cutlery attract them all, but strange to say, the men want the bright calicoes, and the women, the useful agricultural or other implements. Three chief things they can offer in barter—rubber, ivory and copal gum. Many other products are to be had in this fertile land, of considerable value, too, but they have not yet become ordinary objects of barter, such as palm-oil and kernels, timber, groundnuts, wild cotton and kapok. As the cost of transport grows less, these, will be more marketable. That there are quantities of rubber in the country the writer is certain, for the Aruwimi forests seem as good or better than those in Bangalla or Equatorville. But the natives, perhaps for reasons we can guess, have a decided repugnance for rubber work, not easily to be overcome The Kasai-Angolan districts, but for it disturbed condition, would afford rubber gatherers a good return. Rubber is not by any means neglected as it is. Both Portuguese and Belgian Companies push their stations more and more forward and their agents compete actively for all they can find. Ivory comes next to rubber as a tempting trade. But here the vexatious imposts of the State Government make it anything but profitable. Ivory is not exactly a State monopoly, though it is treated almost as if it were. There must be a permit before one tusk can leave the country, and each piece of ivory must bear a Government stamp. Every hunter, lucky enough to get a pair of tusks, must give one up to Government, and all tusks weighing less than 23 lbs. are *de facto* Government property. A trader buying tusks from a native hunter is subject to the same rules. The duty to be paid by an ivory exporter is two francs per kilo. In this way the State makes a good thing of the ivory of the country, sometimes accumulating at one of its posts 3,850 kilos, and at another at the same time just fifty miles away, 800 tusks were found ready for transport. A principal of the Kasai Company has come to the conclusion that it is not worth while competing with the Government, for its policy seems to be pure and simple confiscation. Others declare that the only way to run a remunerative trade in ivory is to bribe the officials and thus get tusks through. The morality, if not the success, of this seems doubtful.

Gum copal is a more feasible article of barter. It is to be had all over the Equatorial Congo and the natives bring it in faster than it can be transported away. They offer it to every trader they meet. It is of the best quality, "almost as clear as amber." The supply is said to be inexhaustible, the popular belief being that each season renews it; of this the *Times*, writer is a little doubtful. All would be plain sailing in Congo trading but for State competition, regular and irregular. Unless closely watched by those interested, we are told that State officials will undersell *bona fide* traders. They can do this too easily, for traders must pay market rates to their workmen while officials pay them what they consider will be acceptable to Government. The transport available in the Congo is not much to boast about. There is a single narrow gauge line between Matadi and the upper river port, Leopoldville, 300 miles. To get goods over this distance takes ten days at the shortest, but may as often take six weeks. The State has the river transport in its hands so that traders are not much more forward when they have reached Leopoldville, for state merchandise naturally gets the preference. Down the main stream there is less congestion though not many boats. For instance, the mails are no longer sent by mail-boats but in the canoe of primitive days. The Congo Mission has been appealed to by Government recently for help from its fleet and has responded, by agreeing to assist with the use of one steamer, on condition that it should not carry certain classes of goods or persons that the Mission considers unhealthy for the country. Among these are arms, ammunition and alcohol. The persons need not be more minutely described. This shortage of transport would have to be overcome by any enterprising firms inaugurating a trade career in the Congo. But they would find it worth while to embark on their own. One hundred tons of copal monthly, which some firms deal with, would easily provide the wherewithal and other products would follow in bulk as the confidence of the natives was gained. Any firm, placing capable and experienced individuals at selected head-quarters, providing fluvial transport and insisting on treaty rights, should step out boldly on the road to fortune in the rich region of the Congo.

WOMEN AND MEDICAL HELP IN INDIA.

THE case of Miss Malecka moves an old Anglo-Indian administrator, now retired in England, to draw in the *Westminster Gazetet* a comparison between the excitement created in that matter, and the apathy displayed towards the crying need of medical help by women in India. This excitement, he points out, was all about a woman who owed the position in which she was found "partly indeed to causes over which she had no control, but partly also to her own indiscretion." The correspondent goes on to declare that "in our own empire, and under our own government of an alien people, there are, roughly, a hundred million women who get no skilled treatment in childbirth or other female troubles, being debarred not by any fault of their own, but by a social ukase that they shall not be attended by male doctors. The masses of them are left to suffer and live or die without help or, in rare cases, with help so long deferred as to be too late. The British Government have organised a splendid service of men, with the result that in almost every large village there is a medical officer, to say nothing of an after-growth of private practitioners, who will ultimately supply the whole country. The same may, to some extent, be said of veterinary aid for the cattle. The needs of women, on the other hand, are left to missionary and other voluntary and inadequate agency, although there is now no lack of able qualified women doctors to step into the breach if they are only assured a position which has been so freely given for the last three-quarters of a century to the men. Some of them are natives of India, and this class would rapidly increase with encouragement, which has not as yet been given. Yet the people of Great Britain have nothing to say." Unfortunately, the correspondent is right, but is it not another instance of the indifference displayed towards India as a whole? We are free to admit, and to admit gladly, that this country receives more attention than formerly, but it is still true that the great bulk of the attention is displayed by missionaries who regard all Indians as heathens, or by traders who see in the country great opportunities for successful trade. We think an appeal should be made in England for more interest to be taken in the country not merely for proselytising or commercial purposes, but because India is an integral portion of the whole Empire, contributing her full share, and more than her share to the Empire's prosperity, and fulfilling loyally and completely her obligations of citizenship. Their Majesties the King and Queen have given their testimony to the importance of the country, and it may now be not too much to expect that the British people will follow this distinguished lead.

PERSONNEL OF THE FLYING CORPS.

A VERY interesting point is raised in regard to qualifications for service in the new Royal Flying Corps, by a London correspondent, and reaches us this mail. He suggests, as probable, a very material change in the method of recruiting for this arm, but as, according to him, the subject of the personnel of the corps is still engaging the attention of the military authorities, this announcement cannot be taken as definite. Hitherto, it has been imagined that the men who will undertake actual flying will all be officers, and that while it was announced that many men of the subordinate ranks would be required, their employment would be exclusively as engineers and mechanics, and the whole of their work would be performed on the ground. The latest experience apparently, however, suggests the expediency of seriously modifying this notion. It is realised that the qualities necessary for the making of a good pilot are not to be found in the well-educated alone. Flying being an art, which essentially demands a cool head and a steady nerve, is best acquired by the man, whose brain is none too imaginative. On the other hand the art of observation from an aeroplane is very difficult, and it is advisable for the sake of efficiency that the observer should be a person, whose intelligence is of a high order. The obvious conclusion is that the best work will be done by two men in one aeroplane, each able to devote exclusive attention to his own department of work, viz., a man of subordinate rank as pilot, and an officer as observer. Of course, for ordinary executive purposes as well as in case of emergency, it will be necessary that all officers attached to the Flying Corps shall be practical airmen, but the work of the pilot will not be their normal employment at all times. It is believed that the ordinary boy, such as enlists in both the naval and military services, will provide excellent material, but it will be necessary to commence his training young, when his brain is impressionable, in order that he may be thoroughly attuned to the conditions of flight, and may become thoroughly versed in all the vagaries of the winds. Thus when a sufficient number of such pilots has been furnished, the officer will be able to devote a much more considerable portion of his time than he is now able to afford, to the study of the difficult art of aerial reconnaissance. It all sounds very interesting and plausible, but unfortunately so little known is the art of aviation in India, that there are very few people in this country, who are capable of judging of its value.

PROGRESS OF HOME RULE.

THE indications that the opponents of Home Rule, as it has been designed by Mr. Asquith, will include some Liberal members of the House of Commons continue to be furnished as the days go on. The latest dissentient is the Hon. T. C. Agar Robartes, Liberal member for the St. Austell Division in Cornwall. Mr. Robartes, it may be remembered, made his political debut under the auspicies of Lord Rosebery, and was one of the speakers at the historic meeting at Bodmin when the great Imperial Liberal Peer made his famous repudiation of Home Rule. He declared on that occasion that he would have nothing to do with the alliance of the Irish party. But the amendment to the measure, which he moved in the House last week, is not likely to succeed. It has been damned by Sir Edward Carson, who declares that its passage will not lessen the opposition to Home Rule, while the Irish Leader says the amendment is, purely, a wrecking one. Doubtless, before the Bill leaves the Commons finally, we shall have many other solutions offered, and many attempts will be made to remove the great cleavage between "Yes" and "No." That they will fail to accomplish their purpose need not be doubted for a moment, for, notwithstanding, Mr. Lloyd George's statement that if Ulster appeals for separate treatment, the government will seriously consider the appeal, both parties evidently believe that any remedy that may be sought to be applied, will be worse than the disease.

THE WAR.

IT is a pity that the circumstances in which the war in Tripoli is being fought precludes news of an independent and unbiased character from reaching the public. When we say this we do not necessarily impeach the good faith of the Italian reports, but it will certainly strike the impartial observer as curious that in the three or four recent engagements, each of a particularly sanguinary nature, the Italian losses should have been so small. The fight at Zanzur was a heavy one, and, according to semi-official accounts emanating from Rome, the Turks lost a thousand killed, while the Italians only lost about fifty men killed and wounded. It is not known here, of course, what were the respective conditions in which the belligerents were placed, but it certainly seems remarkable that in so desperate an encounter, in which the bayonet charge was actually employed, there should be so wide a disparity between the losses. Whatever the Turk may not be, he is a soldier who loves fighting for fighting's sake and we believe will usually render a far better account of himself than the Rome newsmen wish the world to believe.

H. M. S. "PERSEUS," Commander Talbot, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Muscat, which port she left on the 12th instant.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan" were :—Major-General the Hon. Sir Malcolm Glover, Major-General G. J. Younghusband and Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S.,

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an expert mechanical engineer for the inspection of pumping-plants in the Bombay Presidency. The pay of the appointment is to be Rs. 1,100 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,700 in three years. The duties will be to advise local bodies with regard to water works, drainage, etc., and inspect pumping and other installations. The officer will also advise Government in the preparation of schemes for the improvement of mechanical engineering in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. G. H. T. Dyer has been selected for the post.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE MENACE OF GERMANY.

Suggested Alliance with France.

[BY "ASIATICUS."]

LONDON, MAY 31.

One of the chief political events of the week really became public a few hours before the last Indian mail left. I refer to Mr. Balfour's brilliant and searching exposition of Anglo-German relations in the June number of the German monthly magazine, "Nord und Sud." The other also originated last week, in a remarkable leading article in the "Morning Post," which urged that the Entente with France should be developed into an Alliance. This view found strong and rather unexpected support in an equally important article in the "Spectator" last Saturday, which sought to demonstrate that a formal Alliance with France has become not only desirable, but absolutely imperative. It is noteworthy that neither journal discussed the possibility or desirability of a simultaneous Alliance with Russia. That question raises a number of separate and very difficult issues, which I shall not attempt to discuss, but it is necessary to point out that in any Alliance with France we should have to take into account the extent and character of her commitments to Russia.

Before examining these issues, I should like to say a further word upon the withdrawal of the British Fleet from the Mediterranean, which I dealt with in my last letter. The military correspondent of the "Times," a writer of very great authority, has published an article in which he says that the solution of the Mediterranean problem may have to be found in large additions to our fleet. In other words, we may have to build another fleet of Dreadnoughts to maintain our position in the Mediterranean. He argues that our real purpose must be not so much the defence of the Mediterranean garrisons, but the defence of the Mediterranean route of trade, which is one of our bread-routes. This, of course, is in effect a reiteration of Admiral Mahan's view I have in my last letter indicated that I doubt whether it is the right view. On the other hand, we have to remember that our Mediterranean policy has hitherto been contentious for more than a century and a half, and it is not at all clear that its virtual abandonment is wise.

I wonder whether Englishmen in India realise the intense anxiety, which prevails at Home just now about our foreign policy. All Europe is uneasy, and nowhere is there more uneasiness than in England. We are groping in the dark, and no man sees daylight; but every thoughtful man discerns the vague dangers that beset us on every hand, and realises that unless we have a clear, strong and decisive foreign policy we may soon find ourselves involved in the gravest complications. The cardinal object of British policy in Europe, ever since the days of Elizabeth, has been the maintenance of the Balance of Power. It has been well said that "the meaning of the term Balance of Power is really Self-Defence." The policy was begun by the Normans, after Great Britain had suffered four invasions in a thousand years. It was continued by the Plantagenets, but first found full expression in the time of Elizabeth. In spite of occasional lapses, it has ever since been pursued whenever England was wisely ruled. It remains to-day the only possible course, and whatever it may mean it certainly does not mean isolation, either "splendid" or inglorious. The times are too full of menace to permit us to stand alone.

The last time the Balance of Power was in mortal danger was when Napoleon was at the height of his career, and seemed likely to swallow up all Europe. The British nation did not then fight the French nation. We had no real quarrel with the French. Our quarrel was with the inordinate ambitions of Napoleon, and we resisted him until he was carried captive to St. Helena. To-day the Balance of Power in Europe is again threatened, this time by Germany. The threat does not arise so much from the German nation—particularly that part of it which has vast commercial interests at stake—nor from the Kaiser, but rather from that small, persistent, implacable section of its governing men, which aims at accomplishing collectively what Napoleon tried to do as an individual. The German Reichstag has little more authority in foreign affairs than the Representative Assembly of Travancore. The men who really hold the reins of power in Germany aim at the domination of Europe, and the forcible aggrandisement of their own country.

MR. BALFOUR'S WARNING.

Mr. Balfour's impressive article is not addressed to the clique that controls Germany, but rather to the German nation. He points out all that the German Navy Bill and its result means to England. If Englishmen were sure that a German fleet was only going to be used for defensive purposes, and against aggression, they would not care how large it was. England, he says, will never attack Germany, because she cannot. A hostile country can only be crushed by being conquered or starved. "If Germany were master in our Home waters, she could apply both methods to Britain. Were Britain ten times master in the North Sea she could apply neither method to Germany." Englishmen have to weigh the motives of those, who are building foreign navies. The greatest military Power and the second greatest naval Power in the world is adding both to her Army and to her Navy. She is increasing her strategic railways, and modifying her naval arrangements so as to make her naval strength instantly effective. "Unfortunately no mere analysis of the German preparations for war will show for what purposes they are designed." It is impossible to reconcile the co-existence of so marvelous an instrument of warfare and the assiduous advocacy of a policy of territorial expansion with the peace of the world or the rights of nations. Englishmen have had too bitter an experience of the ills, which flow from the endeavour of any single state to dominate Europe; they are too surely convinced of the perils of such a policy, to regard it with approval. If Germany desired to teach Europe that organised military Power might be used in the interests of peace as effectually as in war, the whole world would follow her. But if her policy is to be determined by national ambitions of a different type, is it surprising that other countries watch the steady growth of her powers of aggression with undisguised alarm, and anxiously consider schemes for meeting what they are driven to regard as a common danger?

THE ENGLISH ATTITUDE.

Several other Englishmen contribute to the same magazine, among others Lord Haldane, who asks :—"What is Goethe to us English?" I should be inclined to reply, concisely but regretfully, "Nothing." The article is typical of Lord Haldane's habit of mind. Most educated Englishmen have read "The Sorrows of Werther" in their youth, and a far smaller proportion have perhaps read parts of "Wilhelm Meister." It cannot, however, be seriously contended that Goethe has ever been a national influence in England, and Lord Haldane's idea that "Goethe should have an important bearing on the existing relations of England and Germany" is an impracticable dream. There has been far too much of this philosophical philandering in Anglo-German ralations, but it never seems to affect the portentous magnitude of German Navy Bills. Mr. Balfour acknowledged the debt, which the world owed to German genius and German learning, but he showed clearly enough that it had no relation to strategic railways and new fleets.

Whatever attitude Great Britain may assume towards Continental Powers, the first essential is that it should be an united attitude. Unfortunately, that is just what it is more than ever ceasing to be. Views on foreign policy show a tendency, more marked than at any time within my own knowledge, to follow the lines of party cleavage. From this broad generalization there are marked exceptions. Mr. Lloyd George's speech regarding Germany last year will not soon be forgotten. Sir Edward Grey is a firm supporter of the Entente, which he helped to develope, and he is devoted to the policy of maintaining a good understanding with Russia. Throughout the rank and file of the Liberal party, and among a number of Ministers, headed by Lord Haldane, there seems to be a disposition to cultivate German friendship, even at the expense of the Entente. The majority appear to favour this policy, which they are willing to follow at the cost of any sacrifice, in the illusory belief that if German professions are favourable, we can afford to cut down expenditure on our defensive forces. Many extreme Radicals, with the "Manchester Guardian" as their principal mouth-piece, openly attack the Entente on the dual ground that they hate Russia and that it might be risky to help France in an emergency. Of all views on this problem, the extreme Radical attitude seems to be the most misleading. It is insulting to Russia and it further ignores the plain lesson of history that we cannot preserve the Balance of Power without assuming responsibilities. I should say that the sincere supporters of the Entente are far more numerous in the Unionist ranks than in those of Liberalism. The task of expounding the German menace has been almost exclusively undertaken by Unionists. On the other hand, many eminent Unionists, while fully aware of Germany's dangerous ambitions, regard with almost equal suspicion the character of our present relations with Russia, whose Government they mistrust. You will see that in this, as in all other questions just now, British public opinion is confused and uncertain.

WHAT IS COMING?

It seems reasonably clear that international relationships in Europe are on the verge of new developments, though it is impossible to say what form they may assume. If the answer addressed to Mr. Balfour by Dr. Delbrueck, the famous professor of history at Berlin University, is any criterion, it will not be in the direction of greater intimacy with Germany Dr. Delbrueck says that Germany's increased armaments mean that she is determined to obtain her share of the world, if necessary by force. He does not indicate where she proposes to seek her share; but if his answer typifies the general tone of the coming German reply to Mr. Balfour, it is plain that the situation will in future be worse instead of better. Our chief difficulty is that just as Germany does not tell us why she wants our help in building the Baghdad Railway, so she entirely fails to disclose precisely why she requires so many more ships and men.

At this juncture the touch-stone of the situation is the Mediterranean. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill are not only going to Malta and Gibraltar, they are to visit Tunis as well, and in particular the French naval stronghold of Bizerta. The announcement has aroused much speculation, many people holding that the protection of the Mediterranean route may in future be left to France. I do not personally think that is probable, but it is quite certain that the Prime Minister is not going to Tunis for the sake of the scenery.

At any rate, the time is fast approaching when the British people will once more have to make up their minds on the subject of Continental Alliances. We cannot have a foot in both camps, as many Radicals seem fondly to suppose. That would be, if possible, more dangerous than standing alone.

AN ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE.

Thus we come back to the proposition for an Alliance with France. The argument of the "Spectator" is that we are already face to face with the consequences of a defensive Alliance of the most rigorous kind. We could never, for our own sake, afford to see France crushed, but at present we have all the disadvantages of a strict Alliance and none of its advantages. We cannot consult with France about the conduct of her foreign policy, but if, whether through her policy or otherwise, she is involved in a war with Germany, we shall be bound to help her. The argument that France will expect us to fashion our army afresh on the Continental model is warmly rejected. France would bring to the Alliance a powerful army and a weak fleet, we should bring an incomparable fleet and a small but serviceable expeditionary force.

The response of the French Press to these overtures varies in tone. The less responsible Paris journals urge that if an Alliance is concluded, Great Britain must have a bigger army, but more thoughtful papers, like the "Temps," say that the strength of the British Army need not be considered in the negotiations. Cautious observers, like the Paris correspondent of the "Times" deprecate the discussion, because they do not think it will have any definite result, while its failure would be almost an incitement to Germany. The "Manchester Guardian" school disapproves of the whole scheme, on the ground that it is unnecessary and untimely, and that it would involve us in new liabilities of unknown magnitude.

Nevertheless, I should be inclined to say that the propaganda in favour of an Alliance with France has gained a large number of new adherents during the current week.

ASIATICUS.

MORE TROUBLE IN LANCASHIRE.

EMPLOYERS THREATEN A LOCK-OUT.

Ring-Spinners Demand More Wages.

END OF THE TRUCE BRINGS DANGER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Oldham operatives are demanding an increase in wages for ring-spinners.

The employers have issued a warning that, if there are any further strikes on this question, they will declare a general lock-out.

The fact that the six months' truce, agreed upon in the cotton trade after the January strike is about to expire, adds danger to the situation.

THE DOCK STRIKE.

Final Collapse Expected any Day.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Though the Strike Committee, in a manifesto issued yesterday, declares that the position is more promising than ever, and Mr. Ben Tillett, one of the men's leaders, assured an audience of strikers that Australia, New Zealand and America were prepared to help them, the final collapse of the strike is expected any day, owing to the apathy of the provincial ports, and the privation endured by the strikers and their families, many of whom are starving.

PREMIER ASSAULTED.

Scandalous Scenes before Royalty.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

At the King's birthday reception at the India Office last night, at which members of the Royal Family were present, Mr. Asquith, who was receiving, was three times assaulted by Suffragist guests. One woman hit the Premier on the head with her fan, and tried to tear the epaulettes from his uniform. An usher dragged her off.

ANOTHER HUNGER STRIKE.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

At a Suffragist demonstration in the Albert Hall yesterday, it was announced that the suffragists now in prison, including Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs Pethick Lawrence would institute a "hunger" strike, until all alike were treated as first-class misdemeanants.

PORTUGUESE POLITICS.

Royalist Steamer Searched and Detained.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

A steamer has been detained at Zeebrugge, where it was embarking many Portuguese Royalists and a consignment of munitions.

LISBON, JUNE 16.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a scheme for a Jewish colony in Angola.

Senhor Duarteleite has formed a Cabinet, representative of all parties. Senhor de Vasconcellos retains the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

Victory for England Over Ireland.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

At Hurlingham yesterday, England defeated Ireland in the match for the Patriotic Cup by 10 goals to 4.

The English team was composed of the Duke of Westminster, Captain Cheape, Mr. Edwards and Captain Ritson.

HOME RULE.

Another Demonstration against the Measure.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Mr. Long and Lord Curzon were the chief speakers at a great anti-Home Rule demonstration in the Albert Hall to-night, which was attended by delegates from the whole kingdom including strong contingents of Ulstermen and Protestants from the South of Ireland.

The most fervent enthusiasm was displayed.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Sir E. Carson was the chief speaker at an anti-Home Rule demonstration last night. He said Ulster was determined that Home Rule, even if passed, should become dead as an Act of Parliament. She accepted the Government's declaration of war.

"We are not altogether unprepared," he added, "and now is the time to take a step forward in the campaign."

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Notable Speech by the French Premier.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Speaking in the French Chamber, to-day, on the Foreign Estimates, M. Poincare said their relations with Germany were loyal, courteous and correct. Their relations with Russia and Britain had never been better.

The Alliance with Russia and the *entente* with Britain had found their application throughout the globe, and had everywhere contributed to the maintenance of peace.

Referring to the recent newspaper dicussion of the suggestion of an alliance with Britain, M. Poincare said that the *entente*, though unwritten, had the support of the majority of both peoples. The Triple *entente* had, similarly, contributed to the maintenance of peace in Europe without interfering with anyone.

The speech was punctuated with cheers.

PUBLIC SERVICES IN INDIA.

Royal Commission to be Appointed.

AN EXPECTED DEVELOPMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The *Times* states that the Government has decided to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire with regard to the public services in India generally, but no statement can yet be made as to its composition, or the terms of reference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The announcement of the London *Times* of the pending appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the public services of the Government of India, although lacking official confirmation may be taken as a correct forecast. In fact, it is well known that this question engaged the attention of the Government of India last autumn, and has since been under discussion between the Home and the Indian Governments. It is also believed that the matter was informally discussed at the time of the Durbar at Delhi, between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.

The question arose out of Mr. Subba Row's resolution asking for a Public Service enquiry, which he placed before the Council in the cold weather of 1910. Sir Archdale Earle, on behalf of Government, gave a non-committal reply. On Government re-assembling at Simla last spring, the late Sir John Jenkins scrutinised the points raised by Mr. Subba Row and other non-official members, and formulated a scheme for a Commission, which has since been before the India Office. The last Public Service Commission was instituted about twenty years ago, and the new Commission will find ample further scope for investigation. Moreover, a similar Commission is now sitting in England.

The selection of the *personnel* of the Commission will doubtless entail some difficulty, but as the enquiry will be undertaken by a Royal Commission. The President at any rate must necessarily come from England, and at one time it was thought that among others Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir Archdale Earle and Mr. Gokhale would be appointed to the Commission, but evidently the personnel is yet unsettled. Possibly Mr. Montagu may reveal the full particulars during the presentation of the Budget to Parliament.

The Royal Commission, if appointed during the monsoon, may be expected to reach India during next cold weather.

[The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote in mail week:—It is rumoured that the Government intend to appoint a Royal Commission on the Indian Civil Service, similar in scope to the body now reviewing the methods of appointment and tenure obtaining in the home service. I mentioned some days ago that the minor officials in the India Office, and particularly the Second Division clerks, were apprehensive that the relief which the Civil Service Commission is expected to bring to the lower branches of the Civil Service would not extend to them. An answer by Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons seemed to confirm this fear, and inquiry has shown that the practical difficulties of including the Indian Civil Service within the terms of reference of the present Royal Commission will render that course impracticable. Mr. MacCallum Scott's question was not intended to refer to the Indian Government departments, but simply to the India Office here, and as the whole of the Indian service is now to be inquired into the Department in Whitehhall will receive the attention of the second Commission. The India Office is often recruited from the other public departments so far as the lower officials are concerned, and as this system of transfer is not likely to be disturbed by the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, it is desirable that the methods o appointment in the India Office should be assimilated to those, which will hereafter be imposed upon the home service. It is said that the Indian Commission will reveal many interesting varieties of appointmen, which have long flourished in that part of the Empire.]

CANCER TREATMENT.

Heavy Libel Damages against Medical Journal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, JUNE 12

Dr. Robert Bell, the cancer specialist, who advises medical treatment, not the use of the knife, has obtained £2,000 damages for libel from Dr. Bashford and the British Medical Association on account of an article in the *British Medical Journal* headed "Cancer, credulity and quackery," in which Dr. Bell was mentioned.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

Complete Study in Opposition Methods.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

In spite of the urgent appeals of the Government to pass the Army Bill, the Opposition deputies in the Reichsrath are obstructing it to the utmost. One Deputy spoke for five hours and a half, and another for thirteen hours.

HARROW SCHOOL.

The King on its Work for the Empire.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Their Majesties visited Harrow to-day. The King, replying to an address, said he was confident that the school would continue to furnish men to serve in the great work of governing and defending the Empire.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Lancashire's Great Win over Australians.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Leicestershire has beaten Warwickshire, at Nuneaton, by three runs.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Middlesex, to-day, beat Yorkshire at Lord's, by four wickets.

Lancashire has beaten the Australians, at Manchester, by 24 runs.

Surrey has beaten Essex, at Leyton, by 287 runs.

Hampshire has beaten Derbyshire, at Derby, by 45 runs.

The match between Sussex and Kent at Brighton was drawn, Sussex leading on the first innings.

The match between Notts and the South Africans was also drawn.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Condemned as a most Alarming Design.

MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15

An article in the *Economist* condemns the Trans-Persian railway as a most alarming design. The writer does not believe that it will go beyond the academic stage of the preliminary survey.

The military correspondent of the *Times* says that soldiers are watching the project with increasing misgiving. He is of opinion that the scheme, if carried out, will cause a grave difference in the conditions of the defence of India.

He complains that neither the Defence Committee, the General Staffs in India and England, nor the military authorities at the India Office were consulted about the Railway.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Further Success for Mr. Taft.

LONDON. JUNE 14.

Mr. Roosevelt has left New York for Chicago.

CHICAGO, JUNE 15.

The National Committee has awarded to President Taft all the contested delegates in Oklahoma and Tennessee.

NEW YORK, JUNE 15.

Mr. Roosevelt has issued a statement, saying that he is going to Chicago in obedience to the unanimous demands of the delegates, and denouncing the knot of professional politicians at the National Committee, who are stealing the people's right to make their nomination.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Chicago on the very eve of the Convention is denounced by his opponents as improper and unparalleled, but his followers are rejoicing. They are convinced that his presence in Chicago will not only destroy the President's chances, but will also prevent the selection of a "compromise" candidate.

The "Taftites" control the Convention theoretically, but they know that Mr. Taft has little chance of election.

In the meantime, political heat in Chicago is prodigious, and instances are recorded even of delegates having come to blows.

CHICAGO, JUNE 16.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived here yesterday. He was received at the station by a large concourse of people and brass bands, and drove through cheering crowds to his hotel.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Radical Element in Cabinet Weakened.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

It is now officially announced that Mr. Harold Tennant will succeed Colonel Seely, and that Mr. Harold Baker will succeed Mr. Tennant.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The appointment of Lord Haldane to succeed Lord Loreburn, and those of Mr. Harold Tennant and Mr. Harold Baker are regarded as weakening the Radical element in the Ministry.

Mr. Massingham, writing in the *Nation*, says that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's first Cabinet contained seven Radicals. Now Mr. Lloyd George is the only definite Radical, with Lord Morley and Mr. Harcourt, "Gladstonian" Liberals, and Mr. John Burns, who, he says, is difficult to classify. The rest of the body bears the Imperialist stamp. Many of the inner group, which controls the policy of the Government, owe their parentage to the Liberal League. The changes, says Mr. Massingham, represent the deep-lying forces of Conservatism in English Society and politics.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Awarded £1,400 for Damages in Motor Smash.

VERVIERS, JUNE 15.

Sir Francis Younghusband has been awarded 35,000 francs damages against the owner of the motor-car, by which he was run over at Spa. The chauffeur has been fined, and condemned to a term of imprisonment.

THE BRISTOL STRIKE.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Bristol Strike Committee has advised men to resume work as the men at other ports are not coming out as expected.

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP.

OTTAWA, JUNE 15.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the western wheat crop will be 2,500 million bushels, which figure exceeds that of 1911 by seventy millions.

ILLEGAL ARREST.

Sub-Inspector and Village Magistrate Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

Yesterday the Honorary Assistant Magistrate of Coimbatore, Mr. B. R. Ramchandra Tandiman, Rajah Sahib, convicted Sub-Inspector Dura Raja Pillai, formerly of the Mettupalayam police and village magistrate Kempajji Gaudan of Karamadai, for wrongful confinement of a villager near Karamadai.

The complaint was that the Sub-Inspector illegally arrested and handcuffed the complainant and marched him through the streets of Karamadai, while investigating a case of theft of trees, instituted at the instance of the complainant's brother-in-law. The village magistrate was accused of having abetted the sub-inspector's acts. After a prolonged enquiry lasting several months, the Honorary Assistant Magistrate has convicted both and sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of one hundred rupees each.

BANK OF BURMA.

Further Discussion as to the Liquidator.

MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

A meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Bank of the Burma was held here last night, Mr. B. De, presiding.

The Chairman said that the various resolutions passed by the Bombay creditors would be placed before them. In view of what they knew of Mr. Holdsworth's work in connection with this liquidation, they would, he thought, agree that it was not desirable that he should continue to act as liquidator, and that Mr. Cowasjee, barrister-at-law, Rangoon, should be appointed instead. Nearly eight months had gone since Mr. Holdsworth was appointed, and practically nothing had been done.

Mr. A. K. Roy moved that it was undesirable to have Mr. Holdsworth as liquidator, and that the Court be asked to appoint Mr. Cowasji, sole liquidator on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 a month, plus a reasonable office allowance.

The resolution was carried, eight voting against it.

Mr. Meade moved that the meeting suggest to the Chief Court the following, as members of the Advisory Committee:—Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. W. T. Halai, Dr. Kaikhushru Engineer (Bombay), Mr. B. De and Mr. M. A. J. Noble, (the two latter to represent Calcutta).

The resolution was carried.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Noble and another resolution authorised the Chairman to have the resolutions embodied in his affidavit to be filed with the record of the court.

At the meeting, creditors for over 10 lakhs were present.

AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

Currying Favour with the Dalai Lama.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

The *Statesman's* special Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong says that principal Deppons, Jungpens and others, who wish to curry favour with the Dalai Lama, continue to come in. A few native-born Chinese remaining at Gyantse, Shigatse and Yatung have sworn allegiance to the Tibetan powers, have pierced holes in their ears preparatory to wearing Tibetan costume, and have adopted Tibetan dress.

A Gyantse letter states that one half of the Chinese troops from Szechuan, taking the Pomed route, have defeated the Pomed men, but the Tibetans are 2,000 strong at Dongbu and Gyantse and it is thought that they will put up a stubborn residence.

TAXATION OF BANGALORE.

Deputation from Trades Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 15.

The members of the Bangalore Trades Association waited in deputation on Mr. Richards, Collector, to-day, with a resolution representing that the excessive municipal and Imperial taxation of the station called for the gravest attention of the Government. They indicated that many charges against the revenues of the assigned tract of Bangalore could in equity be debited direct the cost of collecting the Mysore Imperial subsidy, resulting in a surplus from which grants could be made to the Municipality. They suggested that the following measures be taken with:—(1) abolition of octroi duties representing Rs. 75,625; (2) 50 per cent. reduction of water tax, Rs. 33,500, and payment of the excess cost of maintenance against revenue, Rs. 40,000, (3) total abolition of the income-tax, Rs. 38,840, to be met by the readjustment of the medical, ecclesiastical, public works and residency charges. In conclusion they asked for a whole time municipal president. An informal discussion lasting two hours followed, during which Mr. Richards said he contemplated the initiation of certain measures, which would indirectly achieve the objects of the Association. He promised to lay their proposals modified by consent in certain aspects before the British Resident.

The deputation then withdrew.

THE GAIKWAR PRINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRELI, JUNE 16.

The people of Amreli yesterday morning assembled in their respective places of worship and offered thanks for the happy recovery of the Gaikwar Princes, Jaisingrao and Shivajirao. In the evening the officers and people distributed sweetmeats to the children, and clothes to the poor, and telegraphed their heartiest congratulations to the Maharaja Saheb, through their popular Subha, Manirai-bhai.

CALCUTTA SURVEYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

In the annual report of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, it is stated that the Trustees have arranged for a survey of suburban municipalities, on the scale of 50 feet to an inch, a work which will take two years. They are also prepared to contribute one-third to the cost of a similar survey of the town of Howrah.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding:—

26th Punjabis.—Major L. B. Walton, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Col. A. A. E. Campbell, vacated.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major W. H. Brown, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel G. de S. DeLisle, vacated.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.—Major K. J. G. Dunolly, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major P. C. R. Barclay, Double Company Commander, 120th Rajputana Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Col. W. G. Hatherell, vacated,

Staff.—Captain L. F. Arthur, 26th Light Cavalry, to officiate as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, 6th (Poona) Division, vice Major G. A. F. Sanders, R.E., granted leave,

THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY.

Brilliant Celebration at Hyderabad.

THE VISIT TO BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 15.

This week Hyderabad has been celebrating the 26th birthday of His Highness the Nizam. Various entertainments have been given by the wealthy, and on Wednesday night many thousands of the Nizam's subjects assembled at the Address Hall, in the public gardens, where a huge Durbar was held. By 10 p. m. the gates were closed, and thousands were unable to gain admission. The Address Hall was magnificently illuminated with electric lights, and at 2 a.m. His Highness arrived, his carriage being drawn by nobles and other representatives of Hyderabad.

After the Nizam had seated himself on the masnad with his two young sons on either side of him, His Excellency the Minister read the people's address, replying to which the Nizam said that from their magnificent welcome it was apparent that the public had the same love for him as for his father, whom he promised to emulate by doing all possible good for his people. Hundreds of rockets signalised the conclusion of the speech, and the Nizam then accepted nuzzars, and the proceedings closed after a grand review of troops.

The Moghlai Durbar and dinner takes place on Sunday.

The Nizam leaves for Bombay for a fortnight a 9 a. m. on Monday.

HYDERABAD, June 13.

From Sunday last King-Kote wore a gala appearance in anticipation, as it were, of H. H. the Nizam's natal anniversary, and last night the gathering at the Chaudderghat Public Gardens to offer congratulatory addresses to the young Nizam was enormous. The road leading to the Gardens past St. George's church was lined on either side with flags and streamers under which blazed walls of variicoloured glass "punthies," while the Public Gardens with their electric installations were indeed a sigh for the fairies. It was not till an early hour in the morning that His Highness came out to receive the congratulations and greetings that awaited him. His Excellency the Minister read the first congratulatory address; and in replying to all the Nizam pointedly and impressively expressed his unfeigned pleasure at the congratulations and felicitations proferred to him by his loving and loyal subjects and the Ministers who are guiding the administration of his State. His Highness took the opportunity to repeat that his unalterable aim was to follow in the wake of his much lamented father, and to preserve, as his late parent did, the most cordial relationship with the British Government, under the *egis of his* royal friend and powerful ally, His Majesty King George V., and Emperor of India.

In honour of the august occasion all public offices of State were closed yesterday and to-day, and the leading nobles are each of them having grand entertainments on different days of the week to evince their personal regard and esteem to H. H. the Nizam.

After a thrice contemplated proposal, H. H. the Nizam has now decided to pay a visit to Bombay next week, whence he will proceed to Agra and Ajmere, possibly remaining on tour for a comple of months, if not more.

TRAIN COLLISION IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KATIHAR (PURNEA, BENGAL) JUNE, 16.

The District Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, wires from Katihar, (E. B. S. Ry,):

At about 16 hours on the 15th an up goods special collided with a ballast train at Kaugaon, a station on the Behar section. Both engines were damaged and fourteen wagons were derailed. None was injured. The lines were cleared at 4-45 hours on the 16th.

EARTHQUAKE TREMORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 16.

Slight tremors of earthquake at intervals are still felt at Mandalay. Mr. Coggin Brown, the Government Geologist, considers that they are to be traced to a "fault" running north and south between the Hsum-Hsai and Nawnghkio stations on the Lashio line, where the surface indications point to displacement of rock having taken place at a great depth.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel B. Holloway is gazetted an additional Member of the Imperial Council vice General Grover resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Justice Stephen, Calcutta High Court, is granted leave from the 24th of June to the 5th of September.

Captain Broome, I.M.S., Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Lahore, has one year's leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain O'Neill, I. M. S., is temporarily placed on plague duty in the United Provinces.

Captain Dunn is permanently posted to the Sanitary Department in the United Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. W. L. Wanklyn as Consul-General for Sweden is confirmed.

Captain Pierpoint, I. M. S., is posted as Civil Surgeon, Kurram.

Major Bickford, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, is granted eight months' leave. Captain Scott acts.

Mr. Jardine, I. C. S. is posted as Resident, Gwalior, vice Colonel Kendall on leave.

Lt-Col. Belville is placed on special duty in Cenaral India.

Major Gordon is posted as Political Agent in Bhopal.

Major Webb-Ware, Political Department, has six months' leave.

Major Grey becomes Political Agent, Chagai.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Ewing is posted to the office of Examiner, E. B. S. Railway.

Mr. Latta is posted to the office of Examiner, N.-W. Railway.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Buckney, Assistant Collector of Customs, officiates in Class 4.

Messrs. G. W. Sowerby officiate as Director of Telegraphs, 4th Class.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The service of Major H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., of Great India Penisular Railway is replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Russel, R. E., is transferred to the N.-W. Railway and Mr. Verrieres is posted to the O. R. Railway.

Messrs. Holdar and Stowell officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendents, N.-W. Railway, vice Major Cameron and Mr. Boafth on leave, respectively.

Revised rules are published to regulate the packing and carriage by railways of offensive and dangerous goods.

SITUATION IN KHOST.

Loyal Mullahs' Preaching Campaign.

HALF-HEARTED RESISTANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

News received through Kashmir shows that matters remain unchanged in Kashgaria, no further outrages having been committed by the Chinese revolutionaries. The Sofi Mullah is said now to be in Khost, together with other Mullahs, and they are preaching from texts that the common people should be able to understand. It seems that their object is to bring the rebellious tribesmen to a proper frame of mind. It is regarded as doubtful whether any permanent effect will be produced.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

The *Pioneer* says:—It is reported that the Amir has had a notice conveyed to Jahandad Khan that he must return to Afghanistan within a month, or that his sons in Kabul will be kept under arrest and his property confiscated. Jahandad Khan saw a fortnight ago that the resistance of the tribesmen to the Afghan regular troops was a half-hearted one, and he wisely betook himself to the shelter of British territory. Whether he will return to Afghanistan is a matter for his consideration. He would probably be safe in the Ghilzai country, but he is a man of means and he may decide to stay in India and resume his old trade connexions, for he has long been intimately concerned with the Powindah caravan traffic.

INDIAN SUBMARINE MINERS.

Amalgamation with Sappers and Miners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Indian Submarine Mining Corps is abolished and five Defence Light Sections will be formed instead, as part of the three corps of Sappers and Miners, whose established strengths will be augmented accordingly. The Defence Light Sections, located at Karachi and Calcutta, will first form part of the King George's Own Sappers and Miners, that at Rangoon part of the 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, and those of Bombay and Aden, part of the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

The British soldiers of the sections will like others of the Sappers and Miners be borne on the rolls of "H" Co., Royal Engineers. These Defence Light Sections will undertake the technical charge of the defence light engines and apparatus, the Royal Garrison Artillery being responsible for the work in connection with the directing of the lights. In stations, where the volunteer electrical engineer companies exist, the regular personnel will provide one relief only for all lights, the volunteers providing the second relief and all spare men to replace casualties.

SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

Complains about a European Sergeant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

Yesterday, Mr. Plowden, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, held a departmental enquiry into a complaint made by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, editor of the *Bengalee*, to the Superintendent of Railway Police at Sealdah, with regard to the conduct of a railway police sergeant and a head-constable at Sealdah station on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Banerjee's complaint is reported to have been to the effect that on his arrival at Sealdah from Darjeeling, a hackney carriage was engaged for him. He was waiting with his son, when he saw a constable, who objected to the carriage waiting at that particular spot, strike the driver with a cane. Mr. Banerjee asked the constable to show his number, when a European sergeant on duty came up, and it was complained that he behaved insolently. Mr. Banerjee understood that the sergeant talked of sending for a Sub-Inspector of Railway Police take him in custody. The Superintendent of Railway Police communicated with Mr. Plowden, who held a departmental enquiry accordingly.

The sergeant, who is reported to have denied the charge, stated that he spoke about sending for a Sub-Inspector, so that the latter might inquire into the allegation against the constable. The result of the enquiry is not yet known, but it is stated that the matter went to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RUNGPUR (BENGAL), JUNE 15.

Promotho Nath Roy, executor to the estate of late Dakhina Mohun Roy, was committed to-day to the Sessions, on a charge of misappropriating one lakh and five thousand rupees.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Case on Board the s. s. "Lhasa."

On Friday at 11 a.m.a coal trimmer named Sheikh Ahmed Sarkot, aged 23 years, was attacked with cholera on board the s. s. "Lhasa," lying in the harbour off Mazagon Bunder. He died on board the steamer.

CASES IN THE STREET.

On Friday at 5-30 a. m. a Mahomedan named Dungru Gunoba, aged 12 years, was found lying in Dhunji Street, and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, as it was found that he was suffering from cholera.

On Friday about 1 p. m. a Mahomedan mendicant aged 60, was seen sitting in Bapty road. It is said that the man was sitting in the road, and was seen sudenly to fall dead. Dr. Jamadar, who examined the body, certified that death was due to cholera.

THE FRERE ROAD MURDER.

Ah-Tung, a Chinaman, who has been working at the new docks, Bombay, and who is suspected by the police of having committed the murder of a Chinaman in a house in Frere Road on Friday morning, has been arrested at Jabbulpore.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

Italy and Turkey.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 1.

So far as can be gathered from various quarters the situation at Fez cannot well be more critical. The struggle between the tribesmen and the French inside Fez is desperate, and the losses in killed and wounded are large on both sides. The tribesmen reformed after their first encounter with the French. They threw themselves with indescribable fury and courage on the city, penetrating to the Grand Mosque of Muley Idris, the patron saint of Fez, and the most venerated religious shrine in the empire. They secured the saint's standard, which was taken amidst the struggle, to be delivered to the tribesmen outside, the reception of the standard producing a scene of wild enthusiasm. Although the Muley Idris district was bombarded and set on fire by the French Artillery, the tribesmen continue established firmly there. All the Europeans have taken refuge at their respective Consulates, where the flags are hoisted News from the South of Morocco says that the prestige of the newly-proclaimed Sultan, Mohamed Ben Hiba, is steadily increasing. The general situation of the country is daily becoming more seriously complicated.

General Lyautey, in a long despatch received on Thursday morning by the French Government, describes the fresh attacks by the insurgent tribes upon Fez. On Tuesday evening, "several hundred Berbers succeeded in breaking into the town on the east. Between 5 and 10 a.m. the situation was serious." The next morning, at daybreak a French detachment attacked the insurgents, who had retired during the night to a distance of eight miles. The French casualties are five slain and several men wounded. General Lyautey says: "The Sultan, at first much alarmed, is now reassured. I lunch with him to-day. I will concert with him political measures now rendered opportune by the satisfactory state of the population of the town, and will also try to split up the tribes." The General sums up matters lucidly: "The local situation is momentarily clearer, but the general situation requires earnest attention owing to deep-lying causes and to the proximity of the Harkas. The rebel force gathering round Fez is evidently a formidable one. The General reports that his men have been on the qui vive for the last five days and nights.

Since the Waled Djama and the Cherarga tribes joined the rebels, Fez has been hemmed in on three sides by hostile forces. The flying column which made a sortie on the 26th inflicted serious losses on them. The inhabitants of Fez took no part in the fighting, and their behaviour on the night of the 25th and 26th is not open to blame. The forces at hand for the defence of Fez consist of four groups: First, in Fez itself, four battalions of infantry, two sections of artillery, and two sections of quick-firing guns; secondly at Dar Debibagh, one battalion of infantry and one section of artillery; thirdly; a flying column formed of six companies and one mountain battery and one squadron of the Sahara; fourthly; a mixed battalion which has arrived from Mequine and which is composed of Colonial infantrys and Senegalese and one section of quick-firing guns. Another battalion is expected to arrive from Mequinez on May 29.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Rumours of a Ministerial crisis and violent conflicts within the Ottoman Government are partly confirmed. These messages state that the proceedings at Monday's Ministerial Council were of a stormy character, and, further, that "after an excited debate most of the Ministers left the hall and held a special discussion in a separate room. The Grand Vizier, the Sheik-ul-Islam, and the War Minister were left alone, because shortly afterwards the Marine Minister left, despite the pressing representations of the Minister of Public Works. These incidents are widely and actively discussed, but the papers have received orders to write nothing about the crisis." These proceedings are considered to be connected with the occupation of Rhodes, which has caused much difference of opinion among the Turkish Ministers, some of whom desire the opening of peace negotiations, while others, on the contrary urge that action shall be taken by the Turkish fleet, with far-reaching measures for preventing an Italian occupation of other islands. The fact that the French Government is endeavouring to win over the Turkish Government to the international conference project is causing nervousness at Constantinople, where the mere idea of a conference is detested. The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" states, from an official source, that only France is favourably disposed towards a conference, and is trying to gain Turkey's consent for the plan. The paper further remarks, "The difficulties in the way of a realisation of the idea of a conference are many and great. Italy neither will nor can annul the annexation decree. Should, however, a conference be called upon the basis of the situation which evoked the decree, Turkey would refuse to send delegates, and the attempt to secure peace would be frustrated. If a conference were held upon the almost impossible supposition that Italy withdrew her annexation decrees, then the gathering would be superfluous as the mediatory action of the Powers would speedily bring about a truce. From the first therefore, the idea of a conference is scarcely feasible, or else it is unnecessary."

AN AMBASSADOR'S VIEW.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Constantinople, the Margrave Pallavicini, has arrived in Vienna for a short stay. In reply to inquiries as to his opinion on the present European situation, he spoke in a somewhat pessimistic manner, and said: "I consider that the situation since the Italians occupied the islands of the archipelago is graver than it was before, when the war was only confined to African soil. The possibility is now not excluded of the Italians occupying points nearer the Dardanelles than the island of Rhodes, and it would naturally be very undesirable for these straits again to be closed to commerce. So long as the war lasts it will cause, from the standpoint of generally European interests, continual anxiety, and the desire for peace will become more open and urgent. Although at the present moment means have not been discovered for ending the conflict, all hope need not be abandoned, as what to-day does not see to-morrow may. We must all work to one end, that of obtaining peace, and that as soon as possible." With regard to the expulsion of Italians from Turkey, the Ambassador further remarked: "It is certainly a very regrettable step, which we had hoped would not be taken. This measure is the result of deep-seated Turkish resentment. It is, however, to be hoped that the expulsion decree, hard as it appears, will not be fully carried out."

FOREIGN COUNCILLORS.

The complications in Northern Albania and the apprehensions felt concerning the attitude of the Bulgarians in Macedonia have brought about in the Turkish Press, a curiously unanimous demand that the work of reform shall be taken up again with the aid of foreign advisers. This morning the "Tanin" the "Sabah," the "Iktiham," the "Hakk," and the "June Turc" all proclaim the absolute necessity of transforming Turkey into a State on the European model, if intervention and control are to be averted. These papers beg the Turkish people not to ruin themselves by vanity, and to imitate the modesty and patience of the Japanese. Under the Cabinet of Ibrahim Hakki Pasha, a reactionary current manifested itself hostile to the employment of the foreign assistance which young Turkey had instituted under the Ministries of Kiamil Pasha and Hussein Hilmi Pasha. First, the Financial Councillor was dismissed. Then the Judicial Councillor disgusted by the systematic obstruction which he encountered, followed him into retirement and next on the proposition of Nedjmeddin Mullah, Minister of Justice the posts of Judicial Councillor and Judicial Inspectors were abolished. In addition the office of Councillor to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs was also done away with. The only appointments of the kind which exist to-day are that of Councillor to the Ministry of Marine and Councillor to the Director of Customs. As for the Ministries of Public Instruction and Public Works, they were never provided with foreign advisers, in spite of the suggestions of some of the Turkish papers. The special circumstances under which this

sudden change of front has occurred and the attitude of the Mussulman clerical element, in the Chamber of Deputies who from the opening of the session have steadily refused the Government urgency for a law having as its object the bringing into line of the former Ottoman land laws with the principles of modern justice, render foreign circles here sceptical as to the serious and lasting character of these vows of reform. However, if the Government is not deterred by a desire to humour the fanatics, it is not unlikely that ministers, who appear to be conscious of the extreme urgency of the situation may return to the original programme of methodical reforms carried out under the advice of competent foreigners. This probability, indeed, is assuming a concrete form, for in high Turkish quarters one begins to hear much talk of the nomination of Mr. Graves, formerly the British Consul-General, and an ex-member of the Macedonian Reform Commission, to the post of Civil Inspector in Macedonia, or even to that of Councillor of the Ministry of the Interior.

GERMAN EMPEROR AT BRANDENBURG.

On June 2, 500 years will have elapsed since Frederick, Burgrave of Nuremburg, a scion of the junior branches of the House of Hohenzollern, entered the town of Brandenburg as Margrave of the country of that name then one of the Marches of the Holy Roman Empire. This noteworthy anniversary was celebrated in anticipation on Thursday to suit the arrangements of the Emperor William, who made a speech, in which he said: The vicissitudes of history which have passed over our German Fatherland, called in many families and imposed tasks upon them, and, finally, it was the race of my ancestors who, after overcoming many obstacles, succeeded in laying the foundation-stone of the work, and ultimately in erecting the work itself, German unity, on the Brandenburg basis and under the leadership of Prussia. We will not forget that it was assuredly a difficult resolution for the then Provincial Governor, and later Elector, to leave the sunny South, with its more advanced civilisation and its knighthood in the fine flower of culture, and to take over the task of coming to this land and leading it to new prosperity. We have heard what terrible conditions then obtained in this unhappy March. And though he, to some extent, succeeded in creating order and sowing the seed of new prosperity, the March had still to pass through many heavy storms, and was still often the battle-ground of foreign Empires and rulers, till, finally, the Great Elector and Great King drove out foreign peoples once for all, and created for Brandenburgers and Prussians the right to live their own lives, without having to see their industry and the products of their labour sacrificed for the benefit of foreign velleities. And when, with God's help, the Prussian fabric was at last fitted together, and my lamented grandfather, in a long period of peace, had sharpened the sword that was necessary to attain German unity, what had once been accomplished in the March was accomplished a second time, on a larger scale, for the entire German Fatherland, and once for all we succeeded in forbidding strangers to devastate our fields and destroy the results of our industry, merely in pursuit of their own interests. On the Brandenburg basis, on Prussian foundations, rest the German Empire and the German office of Emperor, and we, with to-day, therefore, remember the men of the March and the Brandenburgers, and not least the Brandenburgers who in the year 1870 stated their possessions and their blood to win the Imperial Crown for their old master. So long as a Hohenzollern lives, and there are Brandenburgers, both will remember Constantin, Alvensleben, and the Third Corps. That was the old Brandenburg fidelity, which has maintained itself through all the centuries, and his fidelity I wish to the coming generations of the town of Brandenburg.

NEW DANISH KING.

King Christian X. will, apparently, be a very popular monarch. He has been received with sympathy and enthusiasm by all classes of the population, and he made an excellent impression, after the funeral on Saturday morning by inviting the members of both Houses of Parliament to see him at the Palace. All the Deputies, including the Socialists, accepted the invitation, and were received by the King and Queen and their two sons. The King expressed his heartfelt thanks to the nation's representatives for the great sympathy expended to him by all the Dans on the occasion of his father's death, and he begged them affectionately to remember the late King. Finally, he asked the Deputies to repose every confident in him, as they did in his father, stating that he intended to continue to devote his whole life and work to the welfare of the Fatherland, and asking the assistance of Parliament for that purpose. He concluded with the words, "God save Denmark!" which were repeated by all present. The Speaker of the Folkething, M. Christensen, was deeply affected, and thanked the King for so graciously summoning the Deputies to his presence so soon after King's Frederick's death, and for the King's cordial address to his Parliament. M. Christensen wish their Majesties a very happy reign. After the Speaker's reply the King and Queen shook hands heartily with the Deputies. Queen Alexandra and Empress Marie of Russia arrived at Copenhagen from Hvidoere on Sunday morning, and attended the services in the English and Russian churches. Afterwards, with some of the younger Princes, they had lunch at the palace now occupied by the King of Greece, where his Majesty will stay some time.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN.

Denial of the Kinchinjunga Story.

The Darjeeling correspondent of the "Statesman" wired on June 11th :—The Darjeeling story to the effect that the new traingulation has disclosed that Kinchinjunga is higher than Everest is a mere canard. The heights of both mountains are well known and have not been lately re-measured—Everest being by some eight hundred feet the higher of the two.

It is not the first time that stories of the kind have been started. The last was in 1903, when Mr. Douglas Freshfield published an article in the Royal Geographical Society's "Journal" on the highest mountain in the world, and asserted that a peak "of Gaurisankar, which is known as Peak 20 in the Survey of India maps was higher than Mount Everest. This claim of Gaurisankar did not attract much attention till Hermann Schlagintweit revived the question and drew a sketch of the view, marking a prominent peak, as Gaurisankar believing it to be Peak 25, which is Mount Everest. On the initiative of Lord Curzon, Colonel Gore, the then Surveyor-General of India, deputed Captain Wood to draw a panoramic profile of the hill ranges of Nepal. Captain Wood visited the place and fully and accurately identified all the Survey peaks that can be seen from Ksulia hill and also from hill Mahadeo Pokra. He submitted an elaborate report in which he stated that from the town of Katmando the snow mountains to the north are more or less hidden and Gaurisankar, lying more to the east, is the most prominent of the snows visible. It was clear from the relative heights of nearer and more distant ranges that Schlagintweit drew his panorama from a lower elevation than Captain Wood did. Captain Wood stated in his report that Gaurisankar was one of a great group of peaks, the principal of which were only between 23,000 and 24,000 feet in eight. Thirty-six miles to the east of Peak 20, but separated from it by the upper end of the Dudh Kosi Valley stands Everest at a height of 29,002 feet.

Although Everest is thus the highest mountain in the world, Captain Wood, in the conclusion of his report, wrote:—"Everest, as can be seen from the photos, both from Kaulea and Mahadeo Pokra, is the least imposing of all and, standing as it does, quite apart from and a long way behind the main range, to call it a peak of the Gaurisankar is absurd and there appears to be not the slightest grounds for giving it that name. From no peak in the hills surrounding the Nepal Valley would any native select Everest as being the highest in the world or even as anything like as high as the big masses visible."

Referring to the controversy, Colonel Gore concluded his remarks by saying that—"In the case of heights no close agreement is to be expected on account of the uncertainty of the effects of refraction at these high altitudes. The height of Kinchinjunga has been accertained to be twenty-eight thousand, one hundred and forty-six feet. It is some eight hundred feet less than Mount Everest, which is almost precisely twenty-nine thousand feet (29,002).

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

Public Meeting Held in Bombay.

RECALL OF GOVERNOR URGED.

In accordance with a notice which was largely circulated among the Goans of Bombay, about one thousand members of their community assembled yesterday evening at the Framji Cowasji Institute.

Mr. B. X. Furtado was voted to the chair.

Mr. J. Raposo read a number of telegrams received from sister associations of the Goan Union from various stations in British India. Dr. Blas Pais, the signatory of the notice convening the meeting, then addressed the audience.

He referred to the unhappy condition of Goa at present and described this as being due to official blunders. He said that the taxes payable by the Ranas and other ryots in the Satary district had been arbitrarily increased by the Portuguese officials. Petitions against this action had only been referred by the Governor to the military authorities and had resulted in the arrest of the principal petitioners. Thus deprived of ordinary means of subsistence the Ranas had taken to dacoity and the peaceful inhabitants of the country had suffered. At present the depredations of the Ranas were impoverishing the treasury of Goa, for the members of the expeditionary force, it must be remembered, were to receive three times the pay which they enjoyed in Portugal as well as free rations and clothing. What confidence could they have then in their Governor, who had forbidden their Press to speak?

"He has," the speaker continued, "curtailed the liberty of the Press so far, that several of the more important newspapers have either been suppressed or have through the pressure brought to bear upon them suspended publication. The editor of one of the journals was assaulted by the Governor's A.-D.-C., and so far no sort of cognizance seems to have been taken of the offence. His Excellency has lost every tittle of sympathy he ever had. His Excellency has all along been assuring us that there is peace and quiet in the country, and yet he has declared martial law not only over the district of Satary, but lately over Bardez, Salsette, and Ilhas. In his last communication to the daily Press dated the 7th of June, he declares that all is quiet and business is going on as usual, and yet his official notes of the 6th and 7th June, appearing in the Goa papers, declare that there has been fighting and trouble. The Government forces seem incapable of coping with the Ranas, and these men have been carrying on their depredations unchecked to the great alarm and terror of peaceful inhabitants. Many families have left their villages terror-stricken leaving their homes and property in order to save their lives. Several of them have gone to places like Panjim and Margao, where they are more safe and others have gone to British territory. We also learn that people of various villages have applied to Government for arms, and offered to serve as volunteers to defend their own homes. Even this request was not granted by Government. What security can people feel after this as regards their lives and property? In what way can the proclamation of martial law help them against the Ranas? As a matter of fact the existence of martial law is a dangerous weapon in the hands of the officials, if they are arbitrarily inclined, and much grave injustice can be done. This power is as much feared as are the Ranas themselves. The position will be far worse during the monsoon, when the Ranas will in all probability be more masters of the situation."

Proceeding the chairman said they must call for the withdrawal of martial law from the districts of Bardez, Salsette and Ilhas, and the freedom of the Press. They could think of no person more fitted at the present for the charge of the affairs of Goa than General Joaquim Machado who quelled the Rana trouble on the last occasion or if he could not come Major Paulino Andrade who was then the General's secretary. The chairman therefore moved a resolution petitioning the President of the Republic of Portugal for the appointment of one of these gentlemen to the Governor-Generalship of Goa, for the withdrawal of martial law and for the freedom of the Press.

Mr. D. X. Sequeira, in seconding the proposal, said that the sons of Goa in British India and other parts of the world annually remitted over 35 lakhs of rupees to Goa. This contribution helped materially the financial condition of the colony and if it were withdrawn it would impoverish the country and hasten its bankruptcy. Any set of politicians at Lisbon could not afford to lose sight of this important fact and any movement such as this started by the contributors must carry weight with the Ministry. The proposal was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

DARING EXPLOITS OF RANAS.

Reinforcements Arrive from Lisbon.

The news of the pending arrival of reinforcements from Portugal has evidently reached the desaffected Ranas, and their last exploits would lead one to believe that they are bent on intimidating Government.

On the 11th instant, they made a desperate attempt to carry by storm the place where the Commandant of Sanquelim and his troops are quartered.

About 9 p. m., 700 of the rebels surrounded the place, and simultaneously opened fire from all sides. Having sheltered themselves behind houses and trees, they kept up a lively fusilade, which was responded to with equal warmth by the besieged garrison. Towards midnight they decamped, leaving behind two killed and one wounded. There were no casualities among the Government troops.

On the 12th, the expected European contingent arrived at Marmagoa in the Dutch steamer "Kambagan." As soon as the steamer was sighted, H. E. the Governor deputed his aide-de-camp, Rane do Amaral, to go on board. When the news of the arrival of the troops became known, Republican flags were hoisted on all public buildings and the latter were illuminated at night.

A special number of the "Government Gazette" was issued over the signature of the Chief Secretary to Government. The notification runs as follows :—

"I am authorised by His Excellency the Governor-General to invite the magistracy, the civil and military functionries and the citizens to be present at 6-30 p.m. at the landing wharf to welcome the European Contingent which has arrived from Lisbon to-day."

The troops did not disembark till 9-30 p.m. They were welcomed in person by His Excellency. In spite of the lateness of the hour, there was a large gathering of civil and military functionaries and a great assemblage of the people. The troops were repeatedly cheered. On landing the soldiers marched to the barracks in a heavy shower of rain. This force is under the command of Captain Antonio Augusto Fereiro Braga.

The "O Heraldo," a daily paper, which for over a fortnight suspended publication, in order to put its plant and machinery in a better order, has resumed publication from the 13th instant.

KATHIAWAR TRAIN MISHAP.

Train Blown Over by Violent Wind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JUNE 15.

Further details are to hand regarding the accident to the No. 36 up passenger train. As the train was running round the curve three miles from Khakharia it was caught by a violent gust of wind. The engine, one bogie brake-van and one bogie third class carriage passed safely, whilst three bogie thirds and five single third class carriages capsized. This train usually carries from 100 to 250 passengers and looking at the nature of the accident it is marvellous that none was killed. A similar accident occurred at Dnasu Station in 1884, when the whole of a mixed train was blown over. The line is expected to be clear this evening.

THE HIGH COURT.

HEAVY MORTGAGE BY A BORAH

At the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the suit brought by Keshowji Hirji Bhojraj and others against Khan Saheb Hussonally Mulla Hakimji and another in respect of a mortgage claim.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the plaintiffs.

It appeared that in 1909 the first defendant had executed a mortgage on his Ripon Road property in favour of one Gulbai D. Bolton for Rs. 80,000. In January 1910, he executed a second mortgage for Rs. 15,000 in favour of the plaintiffs' father, since deceased. In April, Gulbai's mortgage was transferred to the second defendant, the first defendant being a party to it.

The mortgage had become due long since, but nothing had been paid.

After recording evidence, his Lordship passed the usual mortgage decree, costs to be added to the mortgage debt.

MURDER APPEALS DISMISSED.

On the Appellate Side of Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted Fula Jalam, a Bania, of murder and sentenced him to transporation for life.

The case for the prosecution was that one morning in July last, the accused's sister went to her father's field near Kaleshwar Mata. She returned home within an hour followed by the accused, who was in an enraged condition. He complained to his mother of his sister's undue intimacy with a blacksmith boy, named Shiva. He was frantic; then went 2 to the 6 field again, armed with a 'dharia,' and struck Shiva on the head with it causing very serious injuries, of which Shiva died subsequently.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Their Lordships also disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who convicted Manya Kamalappa of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused had a quarrel with his brother-in-law as his wife refused to go and live with him on the pretext that her husband starved her. One night the parties came to blows, and the accused picked up a stone weighing over eight pounds and smashed the other's head.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE POLICE COURTS.

UNJUSTIFIABLE SEARCH.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sajoo Babaji, a railway police sepoy, was charged by Inspector Mirza, with being in illegal possession of spices. The complaint was that the accused's room being searched, a quantity of spices was found. His brother was living in the same room as a tenant. The search was made only on suspicion.

In reply to a question from the court, Inspector Isaak Solomon, who searched the room, said that the police had received no information against the accused, and that the room was rented by the brother of the accused.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused remarking that the property found in the room was not of a suspicious nature. The Court did not think the police had a right to search a house under circumstances, such as had been disclosed in this case.

VAGRANT CONVICTED.

Frank George Durham (34), a European inmate of the Government Workhouse, was, on Saturday, sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for refusing to perform his task. It would appear from the evidence of Harry Cooke, a warder of the Workhouse, that on the 10th instant the accused was told to do oakum picking at the orders of the Governor. The accused refused to do it, and used indecent language towards the warder. On the Governor's coming round, the matter was reported to him. He questioned the accused, who complained of pain in the ear. The accused was, on the orders of the Governor, sent up to the Medical Officer for examination. The Medical Officer and the Assistant Surgeon both saw the accused and said that the complaint in his ear was not serious enough to interfere with his work. The accused again began to use very insolent language, and the matter was reported to the Governor, who ordered the accused to be placed before the magistrate.

The accused, questioned by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, before whom he was produced, stated that he had been to the hospital, and had undergone operations to his ear. That was the reason why he refused to work.

ALLEGED STABBING.

Mahomed Migub, who was arrested, it is alleged, on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to Alloo Jam Mahomed by means of a knife on the 13th instant, was produced before Mr. P. H. Dastur on Saturday by Deputy Inspector Fern. As the complainant is in hospital, an adjournment was asked for and the case was postponed to the 25th instant, the accused being ordered to be remanded.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

We publish below a copy of a telegram which was sent on Saturday by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to the Indian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the recent deputation that waited on Lord Crewe for the purpose of discussing the Railway difficulties in India.

"Your interview with Lord Crewe—Bombay Chamber deprecates further enquiry by experts as valuable time will be lost and requirements here well understood. Question is undoubtedly improved methods of finance, largely increased grants to supply past deficiencies and provide for future needs. Present railway financial policy far too restricted to cope with India's growing trade requirements. If delay occurs position next and following seasons will again be serious. Please publish this."

The following telegram was despatched by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber at the same time to the Railway Board, Simla:—

"With reference interview with Lord Crewe Bombay Chamber deprecates further enquiry by experts as this will only delay matters and requirements here are well understood. Already Chamber has cabled this to London stating also that question is undoubtedly improved methods of finance with largely increased grants to supply past deficiencies and provide for future needs. If delay occurs position next and following seasons will again be serious. Chamber, however, considers that enquiry into general railway working most advisable as many abuses exist which must be remedied if trade is to be carried on satisfactorily."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on 15th June to 6 a.m. on 16th June.

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	2	2
Same date last year.....	8	8
Total mortality for the day from all causes		168
Same date last year.....		73

Cholera: 114 attacks and 81 deaths were registered on Saturday morning while 88 attacks and 59 deaths were registered yesterday.

THE Ranchi correspondent of the *States man* says that the Government of India have informed the Government of the new Province that they consider that a High Court should be established at Patna, and they ask the views of the local Government as to the number of judges necessary, and other administrative details. The local Government is cosulting public bodies and officials on the proposal.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Opening of Harwood League Tournament.

THE FIRST DRAW.

Harwood League football, this year, opened with a match between the Royal Warwicks and the Royal Garrison Artillery, and as these two old rivals are generally a very effective draw, it was rather surprising that there was not a bigger crowd at the Cooperage. The attendance there was not by any means small, but at the same time the stand was far from full, as it usually is at the opening of the season. Similarly the football was a little disappointing. It was by no means a dull game, and the teams were well-matched, but neither side reproduced the form, which they have shown us in the past and which we hope to see again this season. However, it must be considered that the ground was in a bad condition. It badly wants rain, and shows many big bare patches. At the same time there was a high wind, which considerably interfered with play. It was hardly in accordance with popular expectation that the R. G. A. should have been able to draw, but we believe the Warwicks are hardly so strong a team as usual this year. On this occasion, they had their fall side out, while the Artillery had all their men, with the exception of one forward.

It was a sporting exhibition, and one of the cleanest games ever witnessed on the Cooperage. There was the best of good feeling between the teams, and as serious offences were rare, almost entirely absent indeed, the game was enjoyable from every point of view. It certainly presented no problems to the referee, and we believe Mr. Cupper achieved the almost impossible task of satisfying both teams and the spectators. The only criticism we care to offer relates to his dress; a referee should be easily distinguishable from the players, and on Saturday he was not. However, this is a small matter in comparison with the performance of the actual duties of the referee, and we certainly hope to see Mr. Cupper out again. We understand the Honorary Secretary has been fortunate enough to secure the services of a military warrant officer now in Bombay, who has been good enough and sporting enough to offer to referee whenever asked to do so. He will make his first appearance this evening, when the R. A. T. A. (R. Warwicks) play the Bombay Gymkhana team on the Oval.

To give some idea of the increased interest being taken in football in Bombay, it is only necessary to point to the fact that the council of the Western India Football Association are receiving many offers of cups for presentation as trophies. The latest offer is from Mr. A. Sydney Smith (of Messrs. Leach and Weberny), and it is understood that his offer of a cup is untrammelled by any conditions of any kind. It should be suggested, we think, that all cups in future should be competed for and regarded as challenge cups. The famous Aga Khan cup for Hockey has now passed from us, just as it was becoming historic, and however splendid its successor may be it can never be regarded with the same reverence as the original trophy. Any team who wins the same competition in three successive years should certainly be given more than an ordinary memento, and a replica of the trophy would serve as such. But the original would be retained for the sake of old time interest. The Rovers' cup is a case in point, and one is glad to remember that so long as football is played in Bombay it will remain to be competed for.

Ref rence to the Rovers' cup reminds the writer of a curious story regarding its institution. It originally cost Rs. 900, of which sum the Rovers Club found actually only Rs. 200. The balance was raised by a keen soccer-loving pilot, now unhappily no more. Most of the Rs. 700 came from the masters and officers of ships visiting the port, and the enthusiastic collector got his money without divulging the real object of his efforts. It is for an orphan he would say in reply to enquiry; "for an orphan." He had the money in about four months and then the identify of the orphan was divulged. It was football. Cups are more easily got now than then.

Many lovers of the game will be glad to hear that a real attempt is to be made to organize junior football in Bombay. This, we understand, is the outcome of a suggestion made in this paper last week. A small committee will be formed and principals and headmasters of schools and colleges will be interviewed with the object of enlisting their support. A suggestion has been made regarding a ground, and we understand steps will be taken this week to ascertain whether it can be secured two or three times a week in case of need.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

R. G. A. (2): R. WARWICKS (2).

Opening play was in the Gunners' half, a long kick by one of the Warwicks' halves going behind, but the Artillery, who were assisted by a stiff breeze, soon crossed the centre line. Their attack at the commencement was weak, but suddenly Robinson seized an opportunity and, with a well directed shot from long range, scored in the side of the net. Subsequent play again was ragged and uninteresting. Smart cleared a centre by Waterman, while at the other end Stewart and Thompson had their work cut out to stop a determined attack by the Warwickshire inside-forwards. The game at this stage was very even. Presently the Warwickshires, catching the Artillery goalkeeper napping, rushed the ball into the net. The referee, however, awarded a free kick to the defence, Almost directly, afterwards, the Warwicks were successful however, Watson centering and Westall scoring well from a long shot. The Warwicks were now doing distinctly better and the game brightened up, the goal being almost immediately followed by a hot shot from Hillier, which Quinn saved with some difficulty. The game now went to the other end, where for several minutes the Warwickshire backs had not much trouble in keeping the Gunners out. Presently, however, a long dropping shot was put in from the half-back line, which Smart failed to clear, and Bakewell with an easy chance put his side one goal ahead. After this the Warwicks attacked again, but were rarely dangerous, while the R. G. A. backs played a sound game. On one occasion Quinn was called on to save smartly. Three forwards managed to elude the backs and the goalkeeper running out saved almost in the faces of the attackers. Half-time was sounded a minute later without further score.

Half-time score :—

R. G. A..... 2
R. Warwicks..... 1

The first movement of any note after the resumption was an attack by the Gunners, for whom Waterman got well away, but with two men on him let the ball go out. A minute later a mistake by one of the Warwicks' backs nearly let the Gunners in, but a corner only resulted. Then the infantry forwards all went away together, but Watson's centre was a hopeless effort. A minute or two later the same man tried to make amends, and this time had hard luck, the wind carrying the ball over the bar. The Warwicks continued their attack for some minutes, and presently were assisted by a free kick for hands. This was placed nicely in the goal-mouth by Gibson, but the Artillery cleared. A fine shot by Watson from the extreme wing was only saved by the goal-keeper at the cost of a corner kick. The Warwicks were now attacking hotly and a fine shot by Gilbert was well stopped by Quinn, while Westall shot right across the goal and the wind carried the ball behind. A free kick was given against the Warwicks for charging the goal-keeper, who was dealing with a good shot by Watson, but this brought no relief. The Warwicks', attack with the strong wind behind them, was now continuous, and the Artillery were seldom out of their own quarters. However, on one occasion, some weak tackling by Turrall nearly let Spain through. During an exciting minute's play before the Gunners' goal, one or two chances were missed, and finally the ball was sent behind by Westall. From a corner, immediately afterwards, the ball dropped amongst a bunch of Warwick forwards and Quinn in trying to save a shot misjudged the ball, and banged it into the side of the net. This equalised the scores and the game immediately opened out, Spain putting in a nice run for the R. G. A. The Gunners now played a more vigorous game and no longer allowed the Warwicks to have the monopoly of attacks, which they had enjoyed so long in this half. There were still exciting incidents, especially when Watson having beaten the back the R. G. A. goalkeeper ran out. The ball, however, was skied high over the bar. At the other end Spain put in a beautiful shot for the wing, which Smart saved. The game now shortly ended with a fruitless corner given to the Warwicks.

Final score :—

R. G. A.	2
R. Warwicks.....	2

Teams :—

R. Warwicks: Goal, Smart; backs, Bench and Gibson; halves, Jarvis, Matthews and Tarrall; forwards, Watson, Gilbert, Winsford, Hillier and Westall.

R. G. A.: Goal, Quinn; backs, Roach and Stewart; halves, McDermott, Thompson and Clarke; forwards, Waterman, Campbell, Robinson, Bakewell, and Spain.

Referee: Mr. H. J. Cupper.

MURREE TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MURREE, JUNE 15.

In the second round of the Football Tournament here, the Seventh Brigade, R. F. A., beat the 10th Hussars by three goals to one.

The Lancashire Fusiliers beat the R. G. A. by six goals to one.

The Yorkshires beat the Durhams by two goals to love.

The King's Royal Rifles beat the Rifle Brigade by two goals to one.

The semi-finals take place to-day, and the final on Monday.

MURREE, JUNE 15.

In the semi-finals of the Football Tournament yesterday, the Lancashire Fusiliers met the R. F. A. under a hot sun. After 10 minutes' quiet up and down play, the Lancashire netted the ball. Another 10 minutes' tame play produced a similar result. Play in the second half-time was more even. The Lancashires, however, secure a third goal and throw away two chances. The opponents pressed hard, but could not rise. The result was a win for the Lancashire by three goals to love.

In the other semi-final, after a stubborn resistance, the King's Royal Rifles scored the first goal, but the Yorks replied almost immediately. In the second half the King's Rifles claimed a goal after one minute's play, following up with two more at intervals, one of which was rather lucky. General and Lady Wilcocks and the whole station attended the matches.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana Practice.

The Bombay Gymkhana match wicket being not yet ready for play, a second trial "Over 30 vs. Under 30," was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday afternoon. The sun was hot, and the wind was blowing strongly, and the consequent dust had much effect on cricket. It having been decided that the veterans should field, Watts and Stileman went to the wickets to face the bowling of Coombs and Clarke. Scoring at the beginning was fast, and the score went to 28 before Stileman was cleverly caught by Sprott. Halliley next went in and his partnership with Watts thoroughly tried the bowlers. Wagstaff, Beadel and even Elliott, who was keeping wicket, were put on, but the pair were not to be separated, until Watts retired after a contribution of 67. Bunbury and Noyes, who next went in contributed 33 and 22 respectively, while Stileman put up 45. Bowes Lyon and Sauderson were the next batsmen and they were disposed of before they could enter double figure.

The score having reached 215, the innings was declared closed.

Sale and Powell opened their innings very steadily against the dangerous attack of Nicholson and Mars. Scoring was very slow and both men were disposed of before either could enter double figure. Captain Arundell and Wagstaff made a good stand and between then they put up nearly 80 runs. Coombs scored 25, while Hurlbutt made 17.

In the bowling department Clarke was most successful for the "Over Thirty" side, while the laurels were divided between Nicholson and Reade for the "Under Thirty." The scores are :—

"UNDER THIRTY."

T H Watts retired ...	...	...	67
F P Stileman c Sprott b Clarke		...	17
W H Halliley c Elliot b Coombs		...	45
S T Bunbury ibw b Clarke	...	...	33
C D Noyes b Coombs...	...	...	22
C Bowes Lyon not out	...	...	9
P M D Sanderson b Clarke	...	...	8
E M F Nicholson ...	...	Did not bat	
R Cook ...	...		
E G Reid ...	...		
B C Reade ...	...		
K Mars ...	...		
Extras...		...	14
Total...		...	215

Innings declared.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F J Clarke ...	68	0	51	3
E E Coombs ...	65	1	53	2
Capt Wagstaff ...	36	0	39	0
C W Beadel ...	24	0	35	0
R E Elliott ...	13	0	23	0

"OVER THIRTY."

E L Sale b Nicholson	...	...	11
S N Powell b Nicholson	...	...	8
Capt Arundell st Sanderson b Read		...	42
E G Hurlbutt b Cook	...	...	17
Capt Wagstaff not out	...	...	36
E E Coombs b Read ...	...	...	25
C W Beadel ...	...	Did not bat	
P R Cadell ...	...		
Lt Vobaut ...	...		
R E Elliott ...	...		
F J Clarke ...	...		
F L Sprott (Capt) ...	...		
Extras ...		...	6
Total ...		...	145

	B.	R.	M.	W.
R Mars	48	21	0	0
E M F Nicholson.	66	32	1	2
R Cook	47	40	0	1
B C Reade ...	31	23	0	2
F F Stileman ...	12	23	0	0

IMPROVEMENT TRUST vs. EASTERN TELEGRAPH.

Played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B. I. Trust C. C. by 65 runs :—

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Forabji, c Gilder, b D'Silva ...	13
Wadeker, b Continho ...	0
Prabhavalker, c D'Silva, b D'Cruz ...	48
Desai, c and b D'Cruz ...	4
Shroff, run out ...	23
Byramjee, c D'Silva, b Byrne ...	21
D D Bharucha, c D'Silva, b Byrne ...	13
Kent, b Gilder ...	11
Hawkins, b Gilder ...	2
Walton, b Byrne ...	0
Chandarana, not out ...	4
Extras ...	13
Total ...	152

TELEGRAPH.

Merchanha, c Byramji, b Sorabji	5
A D'Souza, c Byramji, b Sorabji	5
G Fernandez, b Chandarana ...	12
M D'Cruz, c Wadeker, b Sorabji.	0
Continho, b Chandarana ...	3
G D'Silva, not out ...	43
Gilder Kent, b Chandarana ...	0
Byrne, c Sorabji, b Desai ...	3
Campose, c Watson, b Desai ...	0
A Fernandez, c Desai, b Sorabji	7
Welsh, c Desai, b Sorabji ...	0
Extras ...	9
Total ...	87

SOCONY.

June 15—Cox & Co.
„ 29—Bombay Gas Co.
July 6—Batck of Bombay.
„ 13—G I P Stores.
„ 20—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
„ 27—A and N Stores.
Aug 3—P and O S N Co.
„ 10—National Bank.
„ 17—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
„ 24—Thos Cook and S n.
„ 31—Bombay Gas Co.
Sept 7—G I P Ry Stores.
„ 14—Thos. Cook and Son.
„ 21—Cox and Co.
„ 23—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

THE MONSOON.

Conditions in Bombay and the Harbour.

THE monsoon conditions, which appeared in Bombay on Thursday and Friday developed vigorously on Saturday and Sunday. The rainfall, however, continued to be in defect, and it was in the Harbour and at Back Bay, whence most of the evidence was secured.

During yesterday the Apollo Bunder presented a somewhat remarkable sight. A heavy swell was running in, beating well over the sea wall which was slightly broken in places, capsizing heavy benches and making the footpath around the wall impassable. A considerable quantity of water collected on the Bunder itself, and extended over the roads, nearly as far as Yacht Club Chambers. A considerable number of people visited the spot throughout the day, including a number of amateur photographers and one particularly keen cinematograph operator.

Off the Bunder, the harbour presented a dismal and desolate appearance. All the small harbour craft usually moored in the vicinity had disappeared, and the only two vessels at anchor in the neighbourhood were a naval ship and a pilot schooner, the latter being moored close in shore, but rolling and pitching badly and from her signals appearing to be in trouble of some sort.

Further up the harbour, however, there was the usual forest of shipping, made up principally of tramp steamers and British India vessels. Out there the force of the weather was not very apparent, but along the foreshore, Ballard Pier and other projections into the sea in that direction provided breakwaters, and as the seas broke over them many splendid sights were witnessed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The monsoon has been strengthened in Malabar, and weakened in the Konkan, where rain has been light only, and has fallen to the south of Bombay. In the interior of the Peninsula, merely a few light falls have occurred. In Bengal and Assam, the rainfall has been local, while in Burma it has been nearly general and in places heavy. Mergui, Moulmein, and Bassein each report one inch; Tavoy, three; Diamond Island, Akyab and Minbu, each two; Kyaukpyu, eight; Maymyo, one and a half; Mangalore and Calicut, each three.

The temperature is high in the Central Provinces, Central India, West Rajputana and Gujarat.

Forecast :—Increased rainfall in Bengal and Assam with dust and thunder-storms in North-West and Central India.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer which left Aden on the 9th experienced normal monsoon conditions during the greater part of the voyage to Bombay.

The week's rainfall has exceeded the normal in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-Western Frontier Province, Rajputana West and Malabar. It was in defect by more than an inch in Assam, Bengal, Berar, the Kokan, Bombay, the Deccan and Hyderabad South. The rainfall of the period from the 3rd of May up to date is normal, or in defect throughout the Indian region, with the exception of Rajputana West. The defect measured in inches is largest in the Bay Islands (12 inches), and the Konkan (7 inches).

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The monsoon has given light to moderate general rain on the West Coast as far north as Bombay with a few falls in Bombay and the Deccan, while duststorms and thunderstorms have resulted in light scattered showers in Kashmir, Rajputana, Gujerat, and the Central India and the Central Provinces.

The rainfall has been local in Bengal, fairly general in Assam and nearly general in Burma. The principal amounts of rainfall are: Mergui and Bassein, each four inches; Tavoy, Diamond Island, and Kyaupi, each one and a half inches; Moulmein five; Yamethin and Chittagong, one; Cox's Bazar, two; Karwar, Trivandrum, and Ootacamund, each one, and Cochin two inches.

The disturbed area in the North Arabian Sea has developed into a storm the centre of which lies something like three hundred and fifty miles west of Bombay.

Forecast: Increased rainfall in Bengal with more numerous thunderstorms in the central parts of the country, and in Gujerat.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, on Saturday :—

Storm Signal.—Disturbed conditions less marked in east of Arabian Sea; lower cautionary signed.

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Storm signal cyclonic; storm apparently formed in north of Arabian Sea with centre something like three hundred and fifty miles east of Bombay. Hoist warning Simla.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The German East Africa steamer "Somala," Captain Kasch, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, roports having experienced moderate at the beginning; afterwards stormy and plenty of rain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s. steamer "Dwarka," Captain Moxon, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, encountered strong S. W. wind; moderate sea; no rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla Stn.	made at Colaba.	Fort Stn.	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In Cts.	In Cts.	In Cts.
Previously registered	0·61	0·83	0·84	0·69
Sunday, 16th June	0·16	0·17	0·16	0·10
Total	0·77	1·00	1·00	0·79
Same date last year	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

KEMP & CO., LD.

CUMBALLA HILL, June 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdy. Total. 1911.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Calcutta Presidency College will be allowed 114 days' holiday in the current academic year.

Mrs. Annie Besant is due to arrive in India at the end of August. As at present arranged she leaves London on August 16th on board the P. and O. mail boat "China."

The total expenditure on education in Eastern Bengal last year amounted to Rs 73,05,000, showing an increase of 10·7 per cent over the figures of the previous year.

Lord Hardinge has consented to become patron of the Lady-Grover Hospital Fund for officers' families, subscriptions to which are coming in satisfactorily, and the fund is progressing favourably.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has appointed Second-Lieutenant A. H. C. Sutherland, Second Battalion, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) as an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from the 1st May, 1912.

A bitter dispute has arisen, says the "Dacca Herald," between the Brahmins and the Kayesthas of Chandpur over the latter taking sacred thread in spite of protests with the result that the Brahmins have decided to sever all connection with them in repect of religious and social ceremonies.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Manikgunj held a local inquiry into the charges of extortion, assault, etc., brought by one Lalit Mohan Sahar of Ghior, against a sub-inspector, a head constable, a writer-constable and two constables of Ghior thana, and dismissed the petitions of complaint.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab King Edward Memorial scheme it was resolved to recommend that a cottage hospital for Europeans, costing one lakh of rupees, should be built out of the Government of India grant of ten lakhs, on a site to be provided by the local Government.

The Commissioners of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality in Bengal have applied to the Government of Bengal for a loan of Rs. 1,12,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments. The Governor in Council notifies that he intends to sanction this loan, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month of the date of this notice. The loan is required for the Hooghly-Chinsura waterworks.

The annual note on the working of the Registration Department in the Central Provinces and Berar during the calendar year 1911 shows that the inevitable reaction which set in in 1910, after the extraordinary increase in registrations in the year previous, has continued, and the total number of registrations has fallen from 83,342 to 79,842 or by 4 per cent. The number is, however, still much larger than in any previous year since Berar was amalgamated with the Central Provinces.

Mr. N. Giannacopulo of the well known firm of Ralli Bros. has been decorated by the King of the Hellenes with the Gold Cross of the Order of the Redeemer. Mr. Giannacopulo who was at one time in Calcutta has for a long period been one of the most influential members of the Greek community in London holding the office of Chairman of the Committee which administers the fund for the relief of poor Greeks in London and taking an active interest in the affairs of the Greek Church in Bayswater, and of the community in general.

Mr. Gokhale, says a London correspondent, was present at the last meeting of the British Committee of the Congress when a miscellaneous collection of publicists including Mr. O'Grady and Mr. MacCallum Scott, accorded him a welcome. He has also been seen at an Eighty Club discussion on the Taxation of Land values. He is now contemplating an inspection of the County Council Schools in London for which purpose at his request Mr. H E A Cotton of the Education Committee of the Council, will act as cicerone.

Messrs Godfrey Philips, Limited, of London, have decided to build a tobacco manufactory in India to manufacture goods which they imported previous to the duty of 1910 being levied. Arrangements are now being made for the flotation of a Company. The sales agency will be in Calcutta and the factory most probably in the neighbourhood of Khargpur. It will be built on the latest scientific principles and it is expected it will be ready for working before the end of the year. To commence with the cigarette trade only will be conducted. Enough plant will be laid down to turn out a daily average of 3,000,000 cigarettes. Later the number of cigarette machines will be brought up to fifty-five, capable of a daily output of 15,000,000 cigarettes.

An interesting case of alleged forgery and misappropriation in which a branch postmaster is accused of misappropriating the value of a money order has just been committed to the Tinnevelly Sessions Court. The facts are that one Kalimuthu, branch postmaster of Kutanguli, has been charged with misappropriating Rs. 100, the value of a money order payable to a woman, and affixing his own thumb impression to them on the receipt. In the course of the trial the payee acknowledged receipt of the amount of the money order and identified the finger-print impression as her own. Two handwriting experts have deposed that the fingerprint impression on the money order was not that of the payee but of the post master himself. In view of this expert evidence, Mr. Nanguneri, Sub-Magistrate, has committed the case to the sessions.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Umona." June 17.

The Natal Line s. s. "Umona," will sail from No. "N" Shed, Prince's Dock about to-day, with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 10-20 a.m. sharp.

WEYMOUTH.

Mrs. Andreasan.
Mr. W. P. Barclay.
Mrs. W. S. Campbell.
Mr. Gray.
Mrs. Gray.
Mr. Gwyn.
Mr. H. M. Haller.
Capt. C. S. Holland.
Mrs. Holland infant and maid.
Mrs. Jackson.
Mrs. Norregaard.
Mrs. S. A. Proud.
Mr. B. I. Palmer.
Mr. J. Riley.
Mrs. Riley, child and infants.
Mr. Smith.
Mrs. Smith, child and infant.
Mr. Smith (Junior).
Miss Smith.
Miss Smith.
Mr. M. A. Turkhud.
Mrs. Turkhud.
Miss Webb.
Miss C. Westropp.
Mrs. Young.
Miss Young.

In connection with the recent administrative changes in Bengal, it is proposed to provide a Civil Veterinary Department for each of the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam with a separate superintendent for each province. It is understood that the Veterinary and Agricultural educational institutions for the three provinces will be the existing Veterinary College at Belgatchia, Calcutta, and the Agricultural College at Sabour (Bhagalpur.)

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THOMAS KEATING
London, Eng.

MAIL NOTES.

SCHOOLS OF THE EMPIRE COMPETITION

The National Rifle Association have issued the result of the Schools of the Empire match. The senior competition was open to one team of eight pupils under twenty years of age from each of such schools as have a "bona fide" corps (either constituting an enrolled corps by itself, or else a company or companies attached to some enrolled corps or cadet corps) that is annually inspected and reported on to the military authorities. The prizes consisted of the Prince Wales' Challenge Cup and eight silver medals. The junior competition was open to one team of eight pupils under seventeen years of age from each of such schools, with the Natal Challenge Shield and eight bronze medals as prizes. The winners in the senior competition were Durban High Schools, 496 points, followed by Edinburgh Academy, Dover College, and Melbourne High School, with 495 points each. The junior competition was won by Walington College (United Kingdom), with 471 points.

EURASIANS IN INDIA.

The Rev. G. A. Ford, hon. secretary of the Education Fund for Europeans and Eurasians in India, 157-158 St. Stephens House, Westminster has received the following letter from the Archbishop of York:—"I have heard with some concern that the response in England to the appeal of the Education Fund for Europeans and Eurasians in India has not been so generous as the great urgency of the matter would have not been entitled us to expect. I am sure that if members of the Church of England realised the true facts of the case they would be willing to co-operate in a scheme on which so much of the future welfare of India depends. It is most important that it should be understood that the fund does not aim at changing the character, denominational or otherwise, of any of the schools which will be helped but merely at rendering them more efficient and more able to deal with the great problem of educating Europeans and Eurasians: I understand that seventy-five per cent. of the schools which need help are Church of England schools, and therefore there is a very special claim upon the members of that Church. I most heartily commend the scheme to the further and, I hope, more sympathetic consideration of our Church."

LAUNCH OF THE "MELBOURNE."

The protected cruiser "Melbourne," under construction for the Royal Australian Navy, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., Birkenhead, on May 30, the naming ceremony being performed by Mrs. Frederick Braund. The "Melbourne" is the first protected cruiser to take the water of those which are being built to serve in the Australian Fleet unit, which will consist of one battle cruisers, six torpedo-boat destroyers, and three submarines. The battle cruiser is the Australia, which was launched at Clydebank on October 25 last and is now fitting out. The protected cruisers include, besides the Melbourne, the Sydney, which is being built by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company at Govan; and the Brisbane which the Commonwealth Government recently entered into a contract with the State Government of New South Wales to construct at the dockyard at Sydney. Three of the destroyers are already complete, the Yarra and Parramatta having been built in Scotland, the Warrego shipped thence to Sydney and rebuilt there; and the remaining three are to be constructed, like the Brisbane, by the New South Wales Government. Of the submarines, two are building by Messrs. Vickers (Limited) at Barrow, and the order for the third has yet to be placed. The vessels building in the Mother Country for service in Australia will all be completed by January next, the Australia being due for delivery in September, the Melbourne and Sydney by December, and the submarines in the following month, and it has been announced that the Commonwealth Government will assume complete control of its own local defence as from April 1, 1913.

FRANCO-PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Col. A. C. Yate writes to the "Times":—Sir,—The presentation yesterday by Earl Curzon of Kedleston, as president of the Royal Geographical Society, of the Gill Memorial, to Capt. Bailey, suggests one or two thoughts.

When the Trans-Persian Railway has fought its way through the internal troubles of the Land of the Lion and the Sun, the apprehensions of strategical extremists, and the political and commercial rivalries of Britain and Russia, and reached Delhi—a year ago I would have said Calcutta—do we suppose that it will find there its terminus? I do not think that that is the opinion of geographers. It is twenty-four years since the Northern Shan expedition went up from Mandalay to the Kunlon Ferry on the Salween. A young second lieutenant of the Oxfordshire Light Inf., named Davies, went up with it. Since then he has won the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his resolute exploration of the country lying between the gorges of the Yang-tsze Valley and the frontiers of Upper Burma. The difficulties of that country, it has now been decided, preclude, at least for the present, the possibility of constructing an Indo-Pacific Railway along that route.

But it is more than probable that the journey just performed by Captain Bailey has opened up the very route by which the Indo-Pacific Railway will reach the eastern coast of China. A very recent number of the Royal Geographical Society's Proceedings gives the account of that journey and a map illustrating it. If my memory served me right, Captain Bailey has succeeded where several notable explorers have failed. No doubt as Sir Thomas Holdich remarked last night at the Royal Geographical Society's dinner, the Abor expedition smoothed the way for him, and so "luck backed pluck." It is a fine and momentous performance.

There is more for the British Empire in the construction of the Trans-Persian Railway, than the mere railway union of Europe and India and the restoration, possibly, of unhappy Persia to the pristine glories and wealth of the days of Shah Abbas. The Railway that traverses Central Europe, Persia, and the teeming provinces of India and China is an enterprise of which the ultimate success may possibly bring a spasm of envy to the heart even of a director of the Canadian Pacific Company.

St. James's Club, May 21.

SIR LAURIER ON RECIPROCITY.

Much enthusiasm characterized the banquet at Montreal in honour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Among those present were the Liberal Premiers of Quebec and Nova Scotia and Mr. Rowell, the Liberal Leader in Ontario. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke at length, reviewing the issues at the last election and the various questions now dividing the two parties. While justifying the trade agreement with Washington, he declared as a Constitutionalist that he accepted the verdict of his fellow-countrymen, although the problem of wider markets for the West had still to be solved. He argued that the agreement with the United States did not affect manufactures, and that the business men who defeated the Laurier Government showed great lack of faith. Naturally he dealt with Mr. Taft's letter to Mr. Rosevelt, which was given to the public during the quarrel between the two American politicians. In this connexion he said:—Yet in face of all this, while negotiations were pending, Mr. Taft, the President of the great American Republic, nursed in his heart of hearts a secret which he never communicated. I have this to say to Mr. Taft, he little knew the character of this people. If he harbours in his mind or heart the thought that any such arrangement could make Canada an adjunct of the United States, I have to tell him that Canada can never be an adjunct of the United States, except with the consent of the Canadian people, and I say further to Mr. Taft that consent cannot be obtained by all the profits and wealth of the United States. Whether we trade or not, Canadians we are and shall remain. Let me go further. If Canadians there are yet at this day who think we cannot go into an agreement to trade with neighbours, though that trade is of advantage to our people, on account of political reasons, I tell them their objection carries with it the deepest humiliation that can be conveyed. Are we to be told we cannot trade with any nation without endangering our political independence? Are we to be told that the only basis upon which we can maintain our dignity and national independence is to refrain from all international commercial intercourse? Away with all such debasing thoughts. A great part of the speech was devoted to denunciation of the Quebec Nationalists and what Sir Wilfrid Laurier called the deliberate sacrifice of their principles involved in accepting the Manitoba boundary settlement and in the probable acceptance of the Governments' naval policy. He defended at length his own defence proposals, and declared that not only did the Liberal party adhere to that policy, but that the recent speech of Mr. Churchill shows that the policy commends itself to the British people.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Scientific investigations which have been carried on at Spitzbergen by Swedish and Norwegian scholars have produced some valuable results. The idea of establishing a permanent meteorological observatory in the Arctic region is due to Dr. Hergerell, professor in the University of Strasburg, when he was on a scientific tour with the Prince of Monaco. There were no methodic records in existence relative to Arctic nocturnal atmophere.

Spitzbergen is not the terra incognita that it was a quarter of century ago, for a'ar back as 1871 a little steamer from Hammerfest started tourist trips, and since 1896 a weekly service of Norwegian steamers has been established running during the summer months. All expeditions to Spitzbergen are of modern date, but for the most part they were coast surveys. M. Rabot attempted to penetrate the interior in 1892, and Sir Martin Conway followed four years later and crossed the island. In the following year Sir Martin, accompanied by Mr. Garwood, made a further survey, this being the date of Andre's Fatal balloon ascent. As far as is known, the island possesses some 130 flowering plants, but its fauna seem to be diminishing.

Encouraged by the German Emperor and Count Zeppelin, who had proposed to undertake a Polar expedition in a dirigible, it was decided to lose no time in pushing on with the observatory. Advent Bay was selected as the most suitable spot for the station, for reason of the neighbouring situation of oil works, where work is carried on during the winter, it being considered, in case of need, assistance might be obtained from the employes of the oil works. The station is equipped with all the resources necessary for the study of the atmosphere, cerfs-volants, captive balloons controlled by a capstan of special design driven by electricity, pilot balloons and self-registering baloons. A little motor vessel enables the staff of the observatory to recover the balloons which find their way into the fjord.

In order to utilise to the utmost resources of the station the work of the staff is not restricted to aerologic researches but it extends to the domain of geo-physiques. With this object in view the apparatus of the observatory includes seismoetric instruments the complete requisites of a magnetic station and instruments for measuring radiation and atmospheric electricity. Recently the Norwegian Government installed a wireless apparatus about thirty kilometres, or about 18 3-4 English miles from Advent Bay so by means of this communication with the outer world can be made. The engineers of the wireless station will, as far as possible, collaborate with the staff of the observatory in their researches.

The directors of the observatory are MM. Rempp and Wagner, and the Arctical Company has borne the expense of building the dwelling-house for the staff. The magnetic apparatus and seismic instruments are lodged in a little blockhouse. The meteorologic stations have been formed at different altitudes upon Mont Nordenskjold, and equipped with apparatus for climatic investigation and observation. The most elevated is at an altitude of 1,024 metres. This would be 3,328 feet. Each of the stations possesses an automatic registering instrument.

An important achievement in modern scientific research is the discovery, by a Zurich inventor, of a method of producing suitable apparatus for the chemical industry from electrically melted quartz. The product is an improvement on quartz gut, or quartz glass, and is especially suited to the manufacture of pipes, tubes, receptacle, flasks, and other articles used in the production of chemicals, required to withstand a very high temperature, and at the same time the effect of concentrated acids. Most of the articles used for such purposes have until recently been made of platinum.

In the manufacture, it is stated, a temperature of 2,000 deg F. is employed. The superior advantages claimed for "siloxyd" glass, as the product of the above process is called, give to this new material a wide range of usefulness, especially for apparatus used in the acid industry and for laboratory purposes. In addition, siloxyd glass can be utilised for jewels, plates, knife and fork handles, umbrella handles, bonbon boxes, hatpin ornaments, cigar and cigarette holders, napkin rings, door-plates, paper weights, &c.

It has been observed for some time that the teeth of adult skeletons dating from the neolithic period show an abnormally high degree of wear as compared with modern teeth or those of the middle ages. Marcel Baudouin, quoted in "Cosmos," suggests that this excessive wear of the teeth is due to the fact that the neolithic men consumed a food largely contaminated with sand; this appears quite probable, since they seem to have lived on roots and grain and similar materials crushed in very primitive mills, usually made of earthenware. M. Boudouin confirmed his supposition by the observation that among the earth-eating tribes of Siam a similar wear of the teeth is observed, even in greater degree than among the neolithic men. It does not seem likely, therefore, that the latter practised geophagism; that is to say, eating earth. Probably the mere admixture of sand with food is sufficient to account for the observed condition of their teeth.

The announcements which have appeared in many of the daily newspapers respecting the proposed electrification of the suburban lines of the London and South-Western Railway are, according to the "Railway Magazine," somewhat misleading. It is wholly inaccurate to say, our contemporary avers, that any definite decision has been arrived at either as to the extent of the scheme or as to the particular system which shall be adopted. For some time past the matter has been engaging the careful attention of the directors, and the experience of similar lines which have been electrified is being examined from every point of view, but the Board have not yet come to a conclusion.

CANADIAN MARRIAGE LAW.

An argument is now proceeding at Ottawa on the questions submitted by the Government concerning the authority of Parliament to declare valid all marriages performed in any province by a clergyman of any denomination licensed to perform such ceremonies. The issue turns chiefly on the power of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec to annul marriages between Catholics and Protestants performed by Protestant clergymen. There is a great array of counsel, and the argument is attracting the attention of the whole country. It is certain whatever may be the judgment of Supreme Court, that the questions will go ultimately to the Imperial Privy Council. The argument of counsel thus far has dealt with the control of divorce by Parliament and the contention that an equal right is vested in the Dominion authorities to establish and maintain the legality of marriages. Much attention is also given to the exact meaning of the terms of session and the degree of civil power vested in the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of Quebec. Counsel for Quebec denies the right of the Federal Parliament to intervene, but while the other provinces are represented, none support the position of Quebec or assert the exclusive authority of the provinces over the solemnization of marriage.

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HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

578-11—Bagh B N—Pudumsey Buttonsey and others vs Jivraj Buttonsey and W G and Co S B Mehta.

Long Causes.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry. Matubhai J and M.
780-05—Oraigie Vullubhdas M vs R M Tilak and other Ch M K Ragh B N
631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharpudin Ghatty. Captain and V.
231-08—Edgelow G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm. Dada Abboo and others. M B Chotia.
371-06—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shriniwas a firm. Virupakshappa and another Dikshit D and S.
316-09—Daphtary F and D. The Jam M'g. Co. and another. Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co. a firm. Smetham B and Co.
943-10—Edg G W Rawalmul Narandas vs. Sobhagmul Dadha—Kanga and S
100-10—Little Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs. J F Karaka and another Payne.
242-11—Tyabji D Co Abdul Tyab S A Hoosein vs. Sardarmul Jeetmul—Malvi.
826-25766-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai vs. Harakchand Balchand—Payne.
677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg. vs. Mahomed Mulji. Jeh. S.
718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs. I D Fernandes Kanga and S.
436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs. D R Khote Jam R D, M J M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

after the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

Long Causes.

564-11—Daphtary F and D. Messrs Raval and Co., a firm. R D Sethna. Motichand and D.
790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Zarookhan. Nasarwanji Rustomji Mistry. Wadia G and Co.
741-10—Jehangir G and B. Manshankar Vajishanker Desai. Messrs. Laxmidas Bhimji.
24-11—Madhowjee K and C. Gangabai widow. Haridas Ranchordas and others. Edgelow G. W. and Co. Little and Co.
26-10—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Norotamdas Malvi Ramkumar Kissanram and others Mulla and M.
942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram a firm Ambalal Ramnarayan and another Malvi H M and R.
586-11—Matubhai J and M. The Barsi Cotton Ginning Factory Co. Ltd. and another Shambhu Appa Malkargima Appa Catley and another D J Mantri.
974-10—Capt and V Danji Hirji and Co. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.
455-10—Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Pokarmal Mutsadilal a firm vs Rehmal Pritamdas and others Ragh B N
919-09—Mirza M and M. Moosa Ismail and others Janbai alias Noorbai widow and others. Wadia G and Co. Malvi H M and R.
752-08—Captain and V. Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassam Mitha Dayabhai Tapidas and another Chitnis M and K.
161-4418-08—In person Parbhudas Harilal and others Lakhmidas Haridas Little and Co.
1072-09—Tyabjee D and Co. Hiravahu Anandrao Vinayak and others Little and Co.
185-07—Daphtary F and D. K. Venkata Rao and others. The Deccan Pressing Ginning Co. Ld. and others. Unwalla and P.
902-10—S B Mehta. Nomanbhai Mulla Lukmanji and others Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimji and others. Madhavjee K and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H M and R. Jaydayai Luchminarayan and another. Ebji Umersey a firm. Ardeshir H D and Co.
107-09—Ardeshir Manibai Wd vs Premji Virji M J M
3-11—J C G Bowen In Re Government vs Virji Vel Mahomed and others Shroff.
1161-10—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate General of Bombay. Radhavahu (alias) Ladkivahoo widow and others. Daphtary F and D.
70-09—Payne and Co. Bai Kesser widow and others. Purmanand Ichalal and others. Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and D.
1072-10—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji. Edgelow G W and Co.
936-11—Shroff D and D. Bai Poorbai widow. Bai Murbai widow. Madhowji K and C.
1122-10—S B Mehta. Moosaji Mahomedally and another Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally and others Patell and Ez.
1100-10—Kanga S Shaik Dawood S Imam vs. M A Wahab Ard. H D Co.
945-10—Ard. H D Sadasukh Gambirchand vs. Ramdas Malvi.
213-11—Madhowji Bai Lakhabai Wd. vs. Sha Tejsey Raghavji Ragh B and N.
40-10—S B Mehta J S Slater vs. Godavrmul Sankaran M J H Co. R B N, S B Mehta.
419-10—Tyabji D Co. Luchmandas Durgadas vs. Gopal V Villingi Subnis G.
792-04—W G Co. Nandlal Thakersydas vs. Shewsamal Gangaram Edg. G. W. Co.
405-11—Tyabji D Co. Wagji Becaar vs. Khimji Nagbji and others Jeh. G B Tyabji.
76-11—Ard. H D Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Damji Versey Ragh B N.
625-11—Jehangir and S. Vatcha Ghandy and Sons vs. Foolchand Murlidhar Malvi.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

After the Appellate Side Court Work is Over.

Commercial Cause.

283-12—Patell F H D Brito vs The Bengal Coal Co Ld Craigie.
125-11—Subnis G Sayabai Wd vs Rangoobai Wd and others S A Tyabji Little.

Long Causes.

401-09—Little Vithaldas Narandas and another vs Narotamdas Jetharum and others Dikshit.
574-07—Payne H G M Azam vs M H Essac Elias Little.
559-11—S A Tyabji S B Donke vs S Savlyaram Edgelow
296-02—Payne P Vallabhdas vs. Manekbai Wd. Little.
1012-11—Ragh B N C Dalsukhram vs. S E Deweek and another.
25-10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs. M Harakchand Jam R D.
69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co. vs. Panachand Little.
588-09—Tyabji D C J. Khoobiram vs. K Hajarimul Bhai K G.
468-10—Edg. G W The Glide Mfg. Co. vs. Asaram and others.
223-11—Patell N R Frutas vs. I M Lobo and others Dapti and F D.
51-11—Motichand Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madh Mirza.

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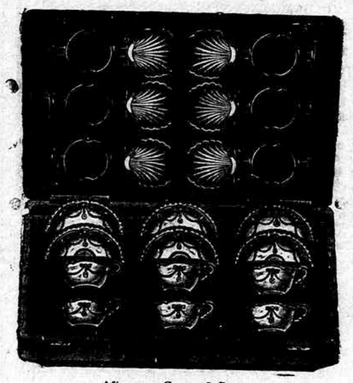
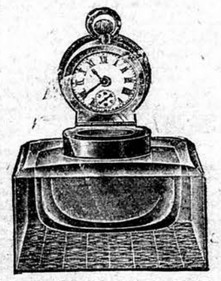
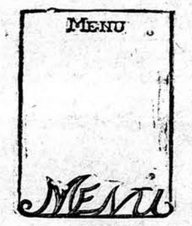
Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.

Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounte Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. " " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.


Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.
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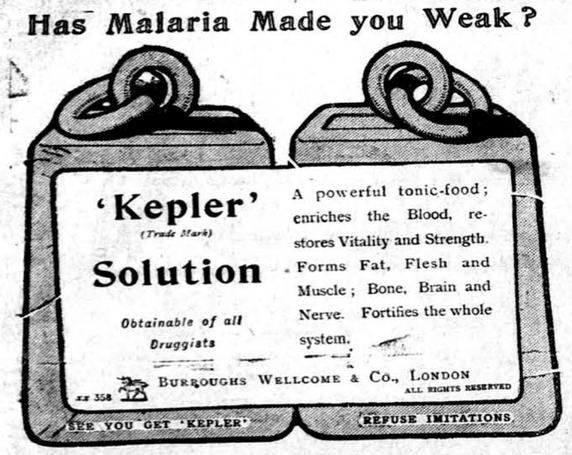
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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.
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CERTIFICATE

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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